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Classification systems used  
by Statistics Canada.







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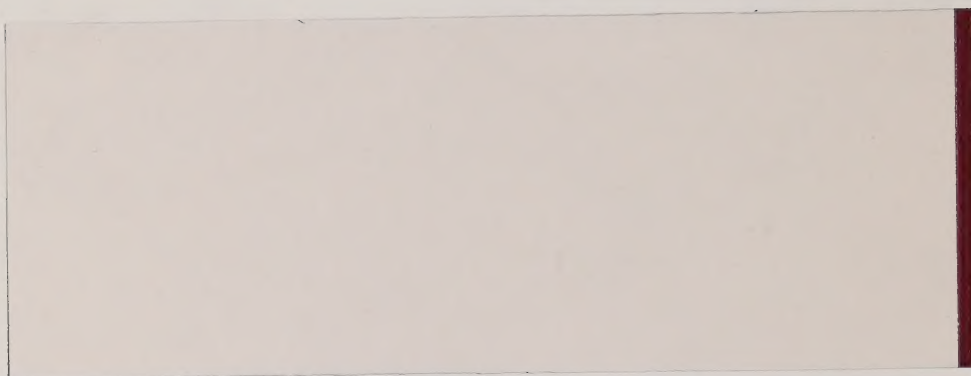
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CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS  
USED BY  
STATISTICS CANADA







Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

**Advisory Services  
Division  
Regional Operations**

**Division des services  
consultatifs  
Opérations régionales**

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

USED BY

STATISTICS CANADA

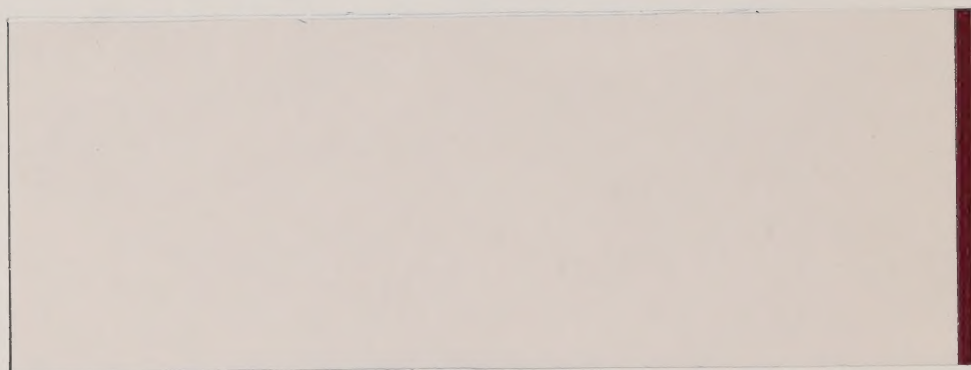


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CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

USED BY

STATISTICS CANADA







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## STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC -E)

### BASIC SOURCE

S.I.C. Manual, Revised 1980, Catalogue No. 12-501E or F

### PURPOSE

The SIC is basically a method of classifying the economic activities of a country in order to provide a common framework so that data can be obtained from different sources and statistics produced on a comparable basis. Firms and organizations are classified (at the establishment level, defined as the smallest unit that is a separate operating entity capable of reporting all elements of basic industrial statistics) so that statistics about them can be compiled in a consistent and comparable manner. Based on the principal activity of each firm (normally the final product or service provided) the classification system encompasses the full range of economic activities in the country from agriculture to manufacturing to government services. All government statistics on industry and many produced outside government use the SIC. See Appendix A. page 21.

### STRUCTURE

Every kind of economic activity in Canada is classified to one of 18 Divisions, then to a Major Group within the Division, then to an Industry Group which is given a four digit number.

### SELECTING THE APPROPRIATE SIC

If you need information on those industries dealing with products obtained directly from the natural environment or systematically produced from the land or sea try Divisions A to D, namely Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Trapping, and Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells.

If you need information on those industries which fabricate or manufacture products, examine Divisions E and F, namely Manufacturing and Construction.

Finally, if you need information on those industries dealing with distribution, marketing and services look under Divisions G to Q, for example Transportation, Communication and other Utilities; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; Business Service Industry and Government Services, Education Service.

(Division R is designated for unspecified or unidentified industries)

- UNMATCHED

- eg. service industries





## REVISIONS TO THE SIC

The SIC was first formalized in 1948 although an informal system existed prior to then based on input materials (wood, minerals) etc.

In a dynamic and changing economy like Canada's, industrial developments reflect not only growth and important technological changes but re-alignments of industries resulting from industrial mergers and amalgamations. This combination of structural changes and forces in the economy of the country has necessitated changing the Classification System of industries or economic activities. Accordingly, there was a major revision of the SIC in 1960 and a minor revision in 1970. The current major revision was published December 1980.

In order to account for these changes and to provide some comparable data over time and also between the United States SIC revised system and Canada's SIC, conversion tables are available in the SIC manual and from our Standards Division in Ottawa respectively.

## ACCESSING THE DATA

The 1980 SIC manual has approximately 130 pages of an alphabetic index of commodities and services sources which supplies the applicable 4 digit SIC code. You can then turn to this code in the first section of the book and locate the major Group name and number. This information can assist you in relating obscure products to a specific industry publication. Often this will allow you to locate shipment data from the last table in the manufacturing publication or at least to confirm that the information is included in the total even though it may not be reported separately.

Although there is a comparison Table of 1970 to 1980 SIC provided in this volume, it is wise to retain the old manuals as they serve as quick reference documents to the publications using the classification of each period.

Also, many non-Statistics Canada publications utilize the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) which is currently undergoing a revision. When the ISIC revised edition is complete Statistics Canada will prepare comparison tables. Standards Division has a data base from which Conversions from the 1972 United States Standard Industrial Classification to the 1970 and 1980 Standard Industrial Classification of Canada can be produced. A sample of the Convertibility Index follows.

The manual also serves as a source of information on the statistical concept of industry, on the content of production of each industry, on the industries that exist and the ones which are declining or expanding (since structural changes in the classification are reflected in the comparison tables with the earlier edition), and as a reference handbook for evaluating the comparability of data classified using the standard.





ACCESSING THE DATA continued

Not all Statistics Canada publications adopt a revised classification at the same time. For instance, Employment, earnings and hours, catalogue 72-002 used the 1948 SIC up until 1965 at which time the 1960 SIC was implemented and data was revised back to 1957. The 1970 version of the SIC was implemented in April 1983 and is currently being used. Plans in the division are to implement the 1980 SIC during 1988 but no exact date is available at this time.

Industry, Commodity and Final Demand Classifications utilized by the the Input-Output Division of Statistics Canada are based on the standard classifications but aggregate at different levels. The annual tables for all years use the same industry, category of final demand and commodity classifications. At the L aggregation level of detail, the entire system has been balanced with 191 industries, 136 categories of final demand and 595 commodities. In addition, there are seven primary inputs - wages and salaries, supplementary labour income, net income of unincorporated business, other operating surplus, commodity indirect taxes, other indirect taxes and subsidies. The industries have been defined in terms of the Standard Industrial Classification (Catalogue 12-501). The components of these classifications, (IOIC) Input-Output Industry Classification and (IOCC) the Input-Output Commodity Classification are provided in Catalogue 15-201, The Input-output Structure of the Canadian economy, 1971- 1980.



CANADIAN-UNITED STATES STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION  
CONVERTIBILITY INDEX

PREFACE

Purpose and Scope

This convertibility index compares the revised 1970 Standard Industrial Classification of Canada with that of the 1972 United States Standard Industrial Classification. A similar index comparing the 1960 Canadian and 1963 United States industry classification was prepared in 1966 but was not published in official form.

The 1972 United States SIC contains the basic two-digit Major Group, three-digit Group and four-digit Industry structure that was used previously. The three-digit industry class remains the basic structural unit in the Canadian SIC with some selected Divisions, e.g., Manufacturing, having a more detailed four-digit breakout. However, this study relates only the three-digit Canadian to the four-digit United States classification.

Unit of Classification

The establishment is the economic unit of classification that is the basis of both classification systems. There are some differences in the definition of the establishment in the two systems.

Principles of the Classification

The following principles have been adopted by both countries in developing the industrial classification.

1. The classification should reflect the existing structure of the respective economies. Thus some economic activities are found in one country and not in the other.
2. Each establishment is classified according to its principal activity based on value added by manufacturing or value of production, sales, and revenue. Each establishment can only have one SIC code.
3. To be recognized as an industry, the group of establishments constituting the proposed industry class must be statistically significant in the number of persons employed, the volume of business transacted, and the amount of any isolated economic activity that is performed by an industry class in proportion to the total amount of that isolated activity performed in the whole economy.
4. An industry class should consist of enough establishments to allow for the publication of national and some regional data without violating the rules of disclosure of confidential data.

Method of Convertibility

This convertibility index compares industries which consist of a group of establishments that are engaged in the same or a similar kind of economic activity. An ideal industry would be one in which the establishments all produced a single undifferentiated product or service. In reality establishments usually produce a range of differentiated products and/or services. As a result most industry classes are not perfectly convertible on a 1 to 1 basis. Often a number of U.S. four-digit industries as a group will convert into a single Canadian three-digit class.

Where only a portion of the economic activities in a U.S. SIC are convertible the industry is identified with an asterisk. The other Canadian SIC's that are also related are listed in the last column in the table.

The column headed "Remarks on Related U.S. SIC Activities" serves to specify (for those U.S. SIC's that relate to more than one Canadian SIC), the economic activity or activities that are common to both. The remark: "Most activities related", signifies that most of the activities of the Canadian SIC in the left-hand margin have been matched with activities in that U.S. SIC. On the other hand, the naming of a specific activity in the remarks column indicates that only one or a few activities are matched. The remark: "part SIC--and part SIC--" indicates that activities of that U.S. SIC are shared fairly equally between two Canadian SIC's. The remark: "Split between all--(number) of SIC's" indicates a wide sharing of activities for that U.S. SIC among all the Canadian SIC's listed in the right-hand margin.

Since this convertibility index is a Canadian to United States conversion, as far as possible all economic activities listed in the Canadian have been traced to the U.S. SIC. With the far greater industrial detail in the latter there was no attempt to trace all activities listed in the U.S. SIC to those in the Canadian.

Further Work Planned

The Standards Division plans to do further work on this convertibility index, in comparing employment data from the monthly surveys published by the Statistics Canada, Labour Division with those published by the U.S. Department of Labor. This revised index would show SIC classes that are significantly comparable despite the fact that different economic activities listed under one U.S. SIC are related to more than one Canadian SIC. This would provide a more summarized and useful index for most classification analysts. However, as neither the Canadian nor the U.S. establishment surveys of employment have been updated to the 1970 and 1972 industrial classifications at present it is expected that, in the meantime, this index will be useful as a reference working document.





Canadian - United States Standard Industrial Classification Convertibility Index

November, 1974

70 dn. IC	Industry Title	1972 U.S. SIC	Industry Title	Remarks on Related U.S. SIC Activities	Other Cdn. SIC's Related
9	Beverage Industries	*2082 2084 2083 2086	Malt Beverages Wines, Brandy, and Brandy Spirits Distilled, Rectified, and Blended Liquors Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks and Carbonated Waters	Most activities related	108.
1	Leaf Tobacco Processors	2141	Tobacco Stemming and Redrying		
3	Tobacco Products Manufacturers	2111 2121 2131	Cigarettes Cigars Tobacco (Chewing and Smoking) and Snuff		
2	Rubber Products Industries	*2891 3011 3021 3031 *3041 *3069 *3293	Adhesives and Sealants Tires and Inner Tubes Rubber and Plastics Footwear Reclaimed Rubber Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting Fabricated Rubber Products, N.E.C. Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices	Rubber cement    Most activities related Most activities related Split between all 7 SIC's	379.    165. 249, 393. 172, 179, 189, 309, 359, 399.
5	Plastics Fabricating Industry, n.e.s.	*1041 *3079	Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting Miscellaneous Plastics Products	Garden hose plastics Most activities related	162. 179, 399.
2	Leather Tanneries	*3111 *3293	Leather Tanning and Finishing Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices	Most activities related Split between all 7 SIC's	399. 162, 179, 189, 309, 359, 399.

Comparison of Canadian (1970) and United States (1972) Standard Industrial Classification

CANADIAN S.I.C. (1970)	Industry Title	UNITED STATES S.I.C. (1972)	Industry Title
1072	Bakeries	2051	Bread, Cakes and Related Products
1081	Confectionery	2065 2066 2067	Confectionery Products Chocolate and Cocoa Products Chewing Gum
1082	Cane and Beet Sugar	2061 2062 2063	Raw Cane Sugar Cane Sugar Refining Beet Sugar
1093	Vegetable Oil Mills	2075 2076	Soybean Oil Mills ) (1) Vegetable Oil Mills, n.e.c. )
1099	Misc. Food Processors, n.e.s. (X)	20353 20354 2039 2044 2046 2079 2083 2087 2095 2098 2099	Meat Sauces ) Mayonnaise, Salad Dressings, Sandwich Spreads ) Frozen Specialties ) Rice Milling ) Wet Corn Milling ) Shortening and Cooking Oils ) Malt ) Flavouring Extracts and Syrups, n.e.c. ) Roasted Coffee ) Macaroni and Spaghetti ) Food Preparations, n.e.c. )
1091	Soft Drinks	2086	Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks
1092	Distilleries	2085	Distilled Liquor, except Brandy
1093	Breweries	2082	Malt Beverages
1094	Wineries	2084	Wines, Brandy, and Brandy Spirits





## STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC-C)

### BASIC SOURCE

Canadian Standard Industrial Classification for Companies and Enterprises, 1980, Catalogue No. 12-570E or F

### PURPOSE

The SIC for company-based statistics was designed to improve the industry classification of financial statistics, such as corporation financial statistics, corporation profits, and CALURA data. Traditionally, these statistics have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC-E) of which the 1980 version (Cat. No. 12-501) is the latest. The classification system for financial statistics differs from that designed for establishment-based statistics in some fundamental respects. Most importantly, the unit capable of reporting financial statistics tends to be located at a higher level within a business organization than the basic operating unit - the establishment - and it tends to span more industrial activities than the establishment, which circumscribes as homogeneous a mix of industrial activities as possible. This has an important operational consequence. Establishment-based classifications do not recognize vertical integration of activities. Vertical integration, however, is specifically recognized by this new classification in order to better classify complex business entities.

### STRUCTURE

In developing the SIC-C, the 1980 SIC-E four-digit classes were re-aligned to produce the new SIC-C four-digit subsegments, either through direct aggregation or by assignment of parts of classes to the newly created "combined subsegments." The detailed four-digit SIC-C classes are part of a hierarchical classification. But the structure differs from the traditional sectoring or the economy along major activity lines (e.g. agriculture, fishing, manufacturing). Some of the newly created sectors, such as "Energy", can safely be assumed to be of general analytical interest; others are less obvious and may have to be modified as experience is gained in using these aggregations.

This manual has a presentation format similar to that of the SIC-E. It first gives the classification structure, followed by the classified (or analytical) index, the alphabetical index, and finally the convertibility tables between the SIC-C and the SIC-E.

The SIC-C represents the first phase of a long-term project specifically addressed to the classification of financial data according to industry.

See Appendix B. page 29.



ACCESSING THE DATA

The Canadian Standard Industrial Classification for Companies and Enterprises, 1980 provides a framework for classifying Canadian companies into main industrial sectors. For use with Corporation Financial Statistics, 1986 (the 1983 is currently available) and other publications providing financial data.

Corporation Financial Statistics data is currently produced on 182 Industry Groups. The data is being coded to both classifications in order to have a few years of overlap before data is made available on the new system.





COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS - S.C.C. (I.C.C., M.C.C., X.C.C., C.I.T.C., etc.)

SOURCES

Cat. #12-502, Standard Commodity Classification Manual

Cat. #65-502, Canadian International Trade Classification, 1978

Cat. #12-520, Trade of Canada Commodity Classification

Cat. #12-544, Canadian International Trade Classification  
(and supplementary sections), 1972

Industrial Commodity Classification Manual. 1980 Revision released  
as uncatalogued working manual. Volume I - The Classification  
(formerly Cat. #12-541).

PURPOSE

Ultimately, to provide a common framework so that comparable data can be secured from different statistical sources. All commodity classifications are linked to the Standard Commodity Classification but differ according to their purpose: Industrial Commodity Classification (I.C.C.) is used to code Census of Manufactures commodities, the Import Commodity Classification (M.C.C.) is used to code imports and the Export Commodity Classification (X.C.C.) is used to code exports.

Differences occur because of varying patterns (we export different items than we import). For a discussion of the three, see "Apparent Domestic Availability of Selected Manufactured Products", a special report released by the Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division - 31-529. This publication includes a concordance of I.C.C., M.C.C. and X.C.C. codes.

Although efforts have been made to standardize commodity classifications so that comparable data can be obtained, there is as yet no single classification which is suitable for all purposes.

ACCESSING THE DATA

In our office, the most frequently consulted of these classification manuals is the C.I.T.C. #65-502. If you want to research the amount of a specific commodity imported or exported, this publication will lead you to the proper code. All of the import and export publications use the 5-digit codes except for the annual 65-207, Imports, Merchandise Trade



ACCESSING THE DATA continued

Commodity Detail which uses an expanded 7-digit classification. Statistics have been captured and edited at this level of detail since January 1976 only. This data is available on an annual basis only.

It should be noted that export transactions are not coded according to the 7-digit level as for imports and that 12-502 is still the basic reference manual for export commodity codes (out-of-print).

If you have searched for specific commodities in publication 31-211, Products Shipped by Canadian Manufacturers - then you have probably used the Industrial Commodity Classification. The main advantage to using this publication over the specific industry report is the breakdown of data on a provincial basis. In the industry publications, the shipment of goods is only reported on a national basis.

ETC.

There are a number of classifications such as the Standard Commodity Classification and the Industrial Commodity Classification which have been developed to classify goods. In the case of services, the work undertaken in producing a standard nomenclature has resulted in a draft classification of services. The problems of harmonizing commodity classifications and the unavailability of a standard classification of services together with the simplistic version of an industry in economic theory whereby a single product or service is produced in each firm, have probably contributed to the SIC sometimes being interpreted as a goods and services classification, though such an interpretation is incorrect in many applications. It must be realized that the SIC takes into account only the principal goods and services of the producing units in an "industry-of-origin" type of structure; it tends to disregard goods and services resulting from secondary activities.

Certain kinds of economic analysis require data on the supply and disposition of the complete range of commodities produced or imported into Canada. The Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) is a purposeful commodity list which has been designed to meet the requirements of such analysis. In principle, the PCG is a level of aggregation common to all of the working commodity classifications of Statistics Canada. The first two digits of the four-digit PCG roughly corresponds to the two-digit level of the SCC. Implementation of the PCG was initially limited to MAPID and to External Trade Divisions (both of which have since changed names). Annual data from these sources have been compiled on the basis of the PCG beginning with 1971. Other divisions, particularly Transportation and Communications and Merchandising and Services Divisions, provide specified types of information on the basis of PCG for National Accounts purposes. PCG's are used in the Input-Output tables.





## THE FUTURE

Over the next few years, the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, will be implementing major changes in the Customs Commercial System.

At the beginning of 1970 the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) discussed with various other international organizations the problems arising from the lack of a universally recognized goods classification that could be used for all international trade purposes. It was concluded that the CCC was the most suitable organization for introducing the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System). The result was a six-digit commodity classification which could be used for several purposes such as:

- commodity descriptions used in commerce
- import tariffs
- freight tariffs
- import and export statistics
- transportation statistics
- production statistics

It was decided that the initial application would be with respect to international trade documentation.

Objectives of the Harmonized system were to:

- facilitate and reduce the expense of trade documentation
- improve the quality of statistics
- promote correlation between trade and production statistics
- update the Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature.

There are some advantages in that there is only one integrated code for tariff and statistical use and each country's statistics will be more comparable. There are also some recognized disadvantages in that there is a loss of freedom to modify or add commodity codes, there is a significant cost associated with the adoption of the new code and there will be problems of data comparability with historical statistics and with other commodity statistics.

As a result of the differences in the CITC and the HS commodity classification, international trade data continuity will be at the 'Summary Group' level only. (These are the export and import groupings which appear in Summary of Canadian International Trade, catalogue 65-001). The monthly publications 65-004 and 65-007 will show data at the HS 6-digit level. The quarterly publications 65-003 and 65-006 will display trade data on an expanded 10-digit SITC Rev.3 basis. The format of the annual publications, 65-202 and 65-203, have not as yet been finalized. Trade data provided after January 1, 1988 will be based on the Harmonized System.



STANDARD OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION 1980  
(formerly CANADIAN CLASSIFICATION AND DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONS (CCDO))

SOURCES

Cat. #12-565 E/F Standard Occupational Classification 1980, February 1981. \$25.00  
(formerly #12-536, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1971. Manpower and Immigration Occupational Classification Manual, Census of Canada, 1971).

PURPOSE

To provide a common framework so that comparable data can be secured from different statistical sources. An occupation is described in terms of the kind of work performed irrespective of the kind of business in which it is carried on or the "status" of the individual performing it.

HISTORY

Normally there has been an occupational classification for each Census, but beginning with the 1971 Census, the system takes a wider approach and attempts to set a common classification for all uses, including immigration, manpower training, and the Census.

STRUCTURE

Three Levels in S.O.C.

Major Groups (23)

Minor Groups (83)

Unit Groups (504)

(The CCDO has a fourth level - Occupational Titles or Individual Occupations).

ACCESSING DATA

Any occupational data produced by Statistics Canada is organized according to this occupational classification. The monthly Labour Force Survey, Census of Population and Housing, Labour Force activity data, etc., can be accessed through this code.





It is important to note the difference in concept between an industry classification and an occupation classification. An establishment can employ individuals performing completely different occupations, and these are classified to appropriate occupational groups, but the industrial classification of each individual employed in the establishment should be the same and is determined by the nature of the product made or service rendered. In other words, the nature of the factory, business or service in which the person is employed does not determine the classification of the occupation, except to the extent that it enables the nature of the duties to be more clearly defined.

Also, an individual's employment relationship to the business in which the person is engaged, i.e., class of worker, provides another means of describing the work. This is usually indicated by the form of remuneration the worker receives.

The Labour Force Survey publications utilized coding standards for industry and occupation based upon classifications which were developed for the 1971 Census from 1972 to 1984. Beginning with the data from the January 1984 survey, coding was performed using the 1980 revisions of these classification systems. No revision of historical data will be issued. The impact of changes in the occupation codes are minor, with the exception of managerial occupations. These will increase as a result of persons performing managerial functions being included in this occupation rather than in occupations such as sales, service, etc.

The data presented in Employment, earnings and hours catalogue 72-002 present occupational breakdowns only by method of payment, salaried employees and employees paid by the hour.



## STANDARD GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION

### BASIC SOURCE

- Standard Geographical Classification Manual, Vols. I and II, Cat. No. 12-567, 12-568 (approximately \$25.00 each).
- Standard Geographical Classification Manual, Vols. I, II, III, Cat. No. 12-554, 12-555, 12-556.
- Dictionary of the 1971 Census Terms, Catalogue 12-540 (Historical).
- "Census Geostatistical Areas", Population and Housing Research Memorandum, PH-Geog 1.

### PURPOSE

This is the third edition of the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) which was first published in 1974. The SGC is a system for the identification and coding of geographical areas. The smallest unit of the classification is the municipality, or equivalent units in the areas of Canada without municipal organization. There are 5,710 of these units. The seven-digit SGC code also identifies provinces and census divisions (counties, regional municipalities, regional districts and other equivalent units). The main objective of the classification is to make available a standard set of geographical codes which, when used in Statistics Canada and elsewhere, will facilitate the linkage and exchange of data among different files containing information about census divisions and subdivisions.

In February 1979 the SGC became the official geographical classification of Statistics Canada. Therefore, the codes shown in this publication are the official codes of the bureau for the 1981-86 period. The SGC was established in the early 1960s by a committee within the Bureau. It was first published in the form of an interim manual without a catalogue number in 1966, and subsequently at two-year intervals until 1972. The first catalogued edition, which represented census divisions and subdivisions as of January 1, 1974 was published in 1975.

### STRUCTURE

The 1981 SGC publication consists of two volumes (3 books):

Volume 1, THE CLASSIFICATION, Catalogue 12-567, provides a numerical list of codes for all census divisions and census subdivisions. Five appendices indicate changes to census subdivision and place names since 1976. A set of reference maps which show the location of all census divisions and subdivisions appear in Volume 1A.





## STRUCTURE continued

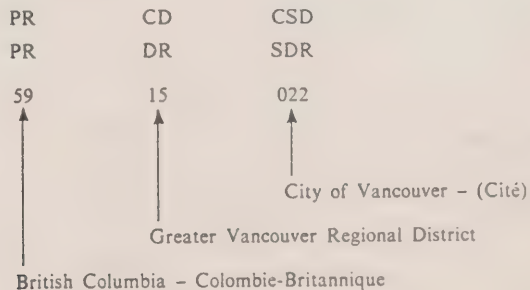
Volume II, THE INDEX, Catalogue 12-568, Table 3 lists all census divisions, census subdivisions, and unincorporated places in numerical order. Table 4 lists the same information, arranged in alphabetical order by provinces and territories.

The effective date of all municipal boundaries, status and names shown in both volumes is January 1, 1981. In order to track more recent boundary changes you can use CHANGES TO MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES, STATUS AND NAMES, catalogue 12-201. This publication not only describes the changes in municipal boundaries but provides a census population on the current municipal boundaries, the area involved in the changes, and the Standard Geographical Classification code, before and after the changes.

### Standard Geographical Classification Code

Area codes are identifiers which are associated with the units of an area system. For each set of spatial units which comprise an area system, there can be one or more sets of area codes. The Standard Geographical Classification code is one of many possible sets of area codes which could be applied to provinces, census divisions, and census subdivisions.

A specific example of an SGC code is the following:



The province and territory codes associated with the first two digits are listed below:

- 10 — Newfoundland
- 11 — Prince Edward Island
- 12 — Nova Scotia
- 13 — New Brunswick
- 24 — Quebec
- 35 — Ontario
- 46 — Manitoba
- 47 — Saskatchewan
- 48 — Alberta
- 59 — British Columbia
- 60 — Yukon
- 61 — Northwest Territories



TEXT TABLE I. Statistics Canada Area Systems(1)

TABLEAU EXPLICATIF I. Les systèmes de répartition du territoire de Statistique Canada(1)

Name Nom	Number of Units Nombre d'unités	Covers all of Canada S'applique à tout le Canada	Created for Statistical Purposes? Utilisation à des fins statistiques?
<b>Province/Territory (PR) - Province/Territoire (PR)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Yes - Oui</b>	<b>No - Non</b>
<b>Subprovincial Region (SPR) - Région infraprovinciale (RI)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>Yes - Oui</b>	<b>Some - Certaines</b>
<b>Census Division (CD) - Division de recensement (DR)</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>Yes - Oui</b>	<b>Some - Certaines</b>
<b>Federal Electoral District (FED) - Circonscription électorale fédérale (CÉF)</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>Yes - Oui</b>	<b>No - Non</b>
<b>Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)(2) - Région métropolitaine de recensement (RMR)(2)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>No - Non</b>	<b>Yes - Oui</b>
<b>Census Agglomeration (CA)(2) - Agglomération de recensement (AR)(2)</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>No - Non</b>	<b>Yes - Oui</b>
<b>Census Consolidated Subdivision (CCS) - Subdivision de recensement unifié (SRU)</b>	<b>2,565</b>	<b>Yes - Oui</b>	<b>Yes - Oui</b>
<b>Provincial Census Tract (PCT) - Secteur de recensement provincial (SRP)</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>Yes - Oui</b>
<b>Census Subdivision (CSD) - Subdivision de recensement (SDR)</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>Yes - Oui</b>	<b>Some - Certaines</b>
<b>Census Tract(CT) - Secteur de recensement (SR)</b>	<b>3,302</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>Yes - Oui</b>
<b>Enumeration Area (EA) - Secteur de dénombrement (SD)</b>	<b>39,000(4)</b>	<b>Yes - Oui</b>	<b>Yes - Oui</b>
<b>Geocoded Block-faces - Côtés d'îlot géocodés</b>	<b>350,000(4)</b>	<b>No - Non</b>	<b>Yes - Oui</b>

- (1) Specialized subject matter area systems are not included.  
(1) Sauf les répartitions établies à des fins particulières.
- (2) These two types of areas are closely related. See Section 9 on Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.  
(2) Ces deux types de régions présentent beaucoup de similitudes. Voir section 9 portant sur les régions métropolitaines de recensement et les agglomérations de recensement.
- (3) Census Tracts and Provincial Census Tracts together cover all of Canada.  
(3) Ensemble, les secteurs de recensement et les secteurs de recensement provinciaux s'appliquent à tout le Canada.
- (4) Approximately.  
(4) Approximativement.





# STRUCTURE continued

Census division is a general term applying to counties, regional districts, regional municipalities, and five other types of geographical areas made up of groups of subdivisions. In Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta provincial law does not provide for areal units intermediate between the census division and the province. Therefore census divisions have been created by Statistics Canada in co-operation with the provinces. In Quebec, county boundaries are based on provincial legislation, but counties are considered to be census divisions. In all other provinces the different types of census divisions are established by provincial law. The Northwest Territories is divided into five regions, an increase of one from 1976 and the only substantial change in census division boundaries in all of Canada since 1976.

Census divisions are intended to be stable over long periods of time (30-40 years), and therefore useful for the historical comparison of statistical series. The distribution of census division types by province is shown below:

Census Division Type Genre de division de recensement	Province
County - Comté	Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario - Île-du-Prince-Édouard, Nouvelle-Écosse, Nouveau-Brunswick et Ontario
Census Division - Division de recensement	Newfoundland, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon - Terre-Neuve, Québec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta et Yukon
Regional Municipality	Ontario
District	Ontario
District Municipality	Ontario
Metropolitan Municipality	Ontario
Regional District	British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique
Region	British Columbia and Northwest Territories - Colombie-Britannique et Territoires du Nord-Ouest



TEXT TABLE II. Census Subdivision Types and Abbreviations

TABLEAU EXPLICATIF II. Genres de subdivisions de recensement et abréviations

Type of Subdivision	1981 Abbreviation	1976 Abbreviation	Province
Genre de subdivision	Abréviation de 1981	Abréviation de 1976	
<b>Municipalities – Municipalités:</b>			
City – Cité	C	C	All – Toutes
Town	T(1)	T-V	All except Quebec – Toutes sauf Québec
Ville	V(2)	T-V	Québec
	-	V-C	Québec
Village	VL	VL	All except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Yukon – Toutes sauf Terre-Neuve, Nouvelle-Écosse et Yukon
Community(3)	COM	LGC	Newfoundland – Terre-Neuve
Rural District	RD	RD	Newfoundland – Terre-Neuve
Municipal District	MD	DM	Nova Scotia – Nouvelle-Écosse
Subdivision of County Municipality	SCM	SUBD	Nova Scotia – Nouvelle-Écosse
Paroisse	P(4)	PAR	Québec
Sans désignation	SD(5)	SD	Québec
Canton	CT	CANT	Québec
Cantons-Unis	CU	CU	Québec
Township	TP	TWP	Ontario
Borough	BOR	BOR	Ontario
Improvement District	ID(6)	ID	Ontario, Alberta
Local Government District	LGD	LGD	Manitoba
Rural Municipality	RM(7)	RM	Manitoba, Saskatchewan
Municipal Corporation	MC(8)	X	Saskatchewan
Resort Village	RV(9)	-	Saskatchewan
Summer Village	SV(9)	-	Alberta
County (Municipality)	CM	COUNTY	Alberta
District (Municipality)	DM	DM	British Columbia – Colombie-Britannique
Subdivision of Regional District	SRD(10)	SUBD	British Columbia – Colombie-Britannique
Local Improvement District	LID	LID	Yukon in 1981, Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and Yukon in 1976 – Yukon en 1981, Terre-Neuve, Saskatchewan et Yukon en 1976
Hamlet	HAM	HAM	Northwest Territories – Territoires du Nord-Ouest

See footnote(s) at end of table.  
Voir note(s) à la fin du tableau.



TEXT TABLE II. Census Subdivision Types and Abbreviations - Concluded

TABLEAU EXPLICATIF II. Genres de subdivisions de recensement et abréviations - fin

Type of Subdivision	1981 Abbreviation	1976 Abbreviation	Province
Genre de subdivision	Abréviation de 1981	Abréviation de 1976	
Indian Reserve - Réserve indienne	R	IR-RI	All except Newfoundland and the Territories - Toutes sauf Terre- Neuve et les Territoires
Indian Settlement(11) - Établis- sement indien(11)	S-E S-E	CI IS	Québec Ontario and Manitoba in 1981. Ontario in 1976 - Ontario et Manitoba en 1981. Ontario en 1976
Unorganized Territories - Territoires non organisés:			
Subdivision of Unorganized	SUN	U-NM	Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve
Lot and Royalty	LOT(12)	LOT	Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince- Édouard
	-	RYLTY	Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince- Édouard
Parish - Paroisse	PAR	PAR	New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick
Unorganized - Non organisé	UNO(13)	U-NM	Québec, Ontario, Manitoba and - et Saskatchewan
Special Area	SA	X	Alberta
Settlement	SET	-	Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest

(1) Includes the following 1976 designations for Newfoundland: all former LIDs, RDs and St. John's Area, X.  
(1) Comprend les désignations suivantes pour Terre-Neuve en 1976: tous les LID, RD et St. John's Area, X.

(2) Includes the 1976 type V-C (ville-cité).  
(2) Comprend la désignation V-C (ville-cité) de 1976.

(3) Called Local Government Community in 1976.  
(3) Désigné comme "Local Government Community" en 1976.

(4) Includes the 1976 designation Saint-Jean-de-Dieu, X.  
(4) Comprend la désignation Saint-Jean-de-Dieu, X en 1976.

(5) Includes the 1976 designation Baie-James, X.  
(5) Comprend la désignations Baie-James, X en 1976.

(6) Includes the former designation NP (national park) for Alberta.  
(6) Comprend l'ancienne désignation NP (parc national) pour l'Alberta.

(7) Includes the former designation LID for Saskatchewan.  
(7) Comprend l'ancienne désignation LID pour la Saskatchewan.

(8) Uranium City and District.  
(8) Uranium City and District.

(9) The SGC included SV and RV with villages in 1976.  
(9) SV et RV sont compris avec villages (VL) dans la CGT de 1976.

(10) Includes University Endowment Area, formerly designated as X.  
(10) Comprend "University Endowment Area", désignée auparavant par X.

(11) Called "colonie indienne" in French in 1976.  
(11) Nommée colonie indienne en 1976.

(12) Includes the 1976 type RYLTY (royalty).  
(12) Comprend la désignation RYLTY (royalty) de 1976.

(13) Includes Prince Albert National Park (Saskatchewan) designated as NP in 1976.  
(13) Comprend "Prince Albert National Park" (Saskatchewan) désigné par NP en 1976.





### ACCESSING THE DATA

Since 1979 all Statistics Canada surveys have generated data using the SGC thereby allowing improved comparison of geographically reported data from various sources.

The Census of Population of Housing and Agriculture produce data at all geographical levels. The 1986 CENSUS DICTIONARY catalogue 99-101 provides an excellent list of geostatistical areas for which data will be presented and a description and availability indication for previous census years.

The Census of Manufacturing and the Labour Force Surveys produce data by Economic Regions. Economic Regions can loosely be described as groups of Census Divisions. Completely new Labour Force Survey Economic Regions were adopted in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta as of January 1985, however; for all provinces, retrospective monthly estimates for 1984 have been produced for the new Economic Regions. A conversion list from the old regions to the new is provided in Appendix C. page 39.



## HEALTH RELATED CLASSIFICATIONS

### BASIC SOURCE

International Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death. Ninth Revision, 1975. World Health Organization.  
Volume 1. The Classification  
Volume 2. Alphabetical Index

Canadian Classification of diagnostic, Therapeutic, and Surgical Procedures, Catalogue No. 82-562E or F

### PURPOSE AND STRUCTURE

The International Classification of Diseases (ICD) was originally based on a classification of causes of death used in the 1800's. Fortunately with the progress of preventive medicine the classification was extended to cover non-fatal conditions. The Ninth Revision, currently being used, came into effect on January 1, 1979.

The ICD is confined to a limited number of categories which encompass the entire range of morbid conditions. The alphabetic index is useful but requires a level of expertise in diagnostic terminology.

The Canadian Classification of Diagnostic, Therapeutic, and Surgical Procedures was originally produced by Statistics Canada in 1978 as an uncatalogued document. It was developed to meet Canadian needs for a procedural classification to be used in conjunction with the ICD-9.

Formal development of the CCP was undertaken by Statistics Canada when it became apparent that the ICD would not meet Canadian needs. It is based on Section 5, Surgical Procedures of the ICD and contains significant modifications to include diagnostic and therapeutic procedures found in other sections of the ICD.

The actual CCP volume is divided into two parts, the Tabular List and the Alphabetical Index.

### ACCESSING THE DATA

This is not always easy as it is necessary to use the codes to get at the data. If you have tried to use Causes of Death, catalogue 84-203 without the benefit of a classification manual you will understand. There are a few helpful hints, Heart attack can be located under Ischemic Heart disease and Acute Myocardial Infarction and Stroke is referred to a Cerebrovascular Disease. Suicide and selfinflicted injury is coded under the Supplementary Classification of External Causes of Injury and Poisoning.

See Appendix D for a few examples of the index and classifications.  
(page 49)





# The Standard Industrial Classification revised, 1980 and The Integration of Economic Statistics

\*Gérard Côté

## A. Introduction: The SIC: Its History and Purpose

### I. - *Origin:*

The unequivocal directives leading to the successive changes in the SIC stem from the very origins of the Canadian statistical system.

From a Canadian perspective, the world events of the thirties (1930's) and forties (1940's) had no small impact on our statistical operations:

The depression which preceded the war had demonstrated that industrialized economies were not self-regulating mechanisms which would necessarily or automatically adjust to a level of full employment. . . . The problems associated with running a war-time controlled economy under conditions of full mobilization had further emphasized the need for extending the range of economic information, and in a way which would describe the behaviour of the economic system in its larger dimensions. The transition to peace and post-war reconstruction which began in 1945 presented new and difficult problems of adjustment in which the government would necessarily be required to play a major role. Against this background, the 1945 White Paper placed on record the key objectives which the government intended to pursue in carrying forward its reconstruction programme in the post-war years.

In line with these objectives, the government decided to establish a more comprehensive and fully integrated system of economic reporting.

(Excerpt from *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Volume 3, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-549E). Such was the setting for the development of the first (1948) Canadian Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

As this introduction has already revealed, the SIC is in the rather unique situation of being in the hands of information (data) producers.

The classification and concepts it conveys will project a highly-developed image for the benefit of economic researchers and analysts while at the same time embodying the practical considerations essential to information production.

### II. - *Stages in the Evolution of the SIC* - 1948:

The introduction to the 1948 manual indicates that this classification was designed with a view to employing the "establishment" as the classification unit. However, the same introduction describes only the general characteristics of the establishment and fails to go into sufficient detail.

#### - 1960:

The absence of a sufficiently specific definition had left room for interpretation. In 1960, the statistical objective or observation unit was specified in terms of the information that had to be known about the different areas of economic activity. The major achievement of the 1960 concepts was the specification in terms of "statistical coverage" of the unit to be used for statistical purposes. This constituted the first explicit definition of a

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canadienne des sciences économiques" held in Quebec City, May 14-16 1980



statistical unit whose purpose was a fully integrated system of Canadian economic statistics.

- 1980:

After some twenty years of using a virtually unchanged system (the 1970 version of the SIC being for all intents and purposes an updating of the industrial groupings), a certain number of adjustments have to be made to the classification so that it will better reflect the structure of the economy and have a more positive impact on the statistical integration process. The following questions served as research guidelines:

- is the basic unit sufficiently well-defined?
- is the classification, whose basic unit is the "establishment," sufficiently flexible to permit the incorporation of other statistical units?
- have all units necessary to the complete and fully integrated coverage of the economy been identified?

## B. Underlying Principles

The principles on which the SIC is based stem from three sources corresponding to the exigencies of the environment in which it is being implemented. First, there are principles pertaining to the nature of information, and the production of statistical information; second, there are principles pertaining to the nature of standardization; and third, there are basic principles stemming from economic theory per se. Our intention is not to pose as theoreticians of these three sciences or techniques, but simply to establish a thematic grouping of the observations pertinent to our subject of interest: economic classifications and the integration of economic statistics.

### B.1 Information

- *Information, Statistics and Classification*
- *(Nature of) Information:*

A piece of information can provide insight into the nature of what is, thereby providing a description of a situation. A piece of information can also provide insight into what is happening, thereby supplying a description of an action. But the information will be far more complete if the action and the situation are sufficiently correlated.

- *Statistics:*

Statistics is the science of grouping information for the purpose of studying and analysing the state and behaviour of the factors in a situation, to which grouping the homogeneity of the factors collectively examined and analysed is prerequisite. Statistics is also an empirical science based on classes of variables.

- *The classification:*

The type of classification to be adopted, the nature of the variables to be grouped and other characteristics of the classification will depend on the range of application of the statistics. The classification therefore becomes a description of the reality to be observed in addition to being a piece of information in its own right. The more detailed this description, the more precisely the collected information can be qualified and the more flexibility the whole — the data base — will permit in the later handling of the stored information. The classification adopted as a statistical tool will have to be useful not only in the analysis per se but also in the various stages of statistical production. The system must therefore perform the combined functions of storing, handling, publishing and analysing statistical information.

- *The World of Statistical Production:*

- *Statistical Communications Network:*

It must also be realized that in practise, the producer of statistical information is part of what could be called a statistical communications network.

The statistical agency must operationalize the variables and concepts in which the users' requests for information are formulated and transmit them to the respondents in the form of statistical requests. It should be noted here that the format used to group the variables for all respondents may or may not correspond to the format used to group the variables yielded by the accounting practises of any of these respondents.

- *Dependence of Statistics on Accounting Practises (in Economic Statistics):*

The accounting practises of a firm, which are themselves subject to standardization, will tend to vary with the size of the respondent and the firm's objectives. However, our integration objective demands a global and unique, yet flexible, conception of economic reality.

- *Reporting Unit and Statistical Unit:*

The statistician's response to this state of affairs is to create a standard which not only specifies the statistical objective but also permits the restructuring of the firm's accounting system if necessary; hence the distinction between the reporting unit and the statistical unit.

The reporting unit is that unit from which the information will be obtained, i.e. the unit which will respond to a statistical survey. As indicated previously, then, it may or may not correspond to the statistical unit.

The statistical unit will be that unit for which the data are required — the unit for which the



statistical equipment will be standardized. The statistical unit must therefore be formulated in such a way as to satisfactorily describe a structural reality while minimizing statistical distortions and meeting the analytical needs of users.

## B.2 Standardization

### - *A standard:*

The notions presented here were derived from a United Nations report dealing with standardization as it relates to the industrial development of developing countries. Its discussion of the nature of a standard leads to the following definition: a standard is a specification intended for recurrent use. A standard also performs two functions: it is used as a message in a communication and as a reference criterion in the evaluation of this message. The standard must therefore be clearly and fully specified; to attain this degree of clarity, it is suggested that the standard be established in accordance with the following three levels of specificity:

- (1) Specification of the nature and basic value of a required characteristic of the standard;
- (2) Specification of permissible deviations from the basic value;
- (3) Specification of the method by which compliance with the requirements mentioned under (1) and (2) will be checked.

### - *Standards Space:*

(cf. table — Standards Space). This concept of standards space is depicted by a three-dimensional diagram, with each of the axes representing one of the standardization components. The abscissa contains the "subject" component, which signifies that the technique of standardization applies to all areas of human activity, be they in the field of medicine, education, industrial production or statistics, and in particular economic statistics. The ordinate contains the levels of standardization, emphasizing the vertical hierarchy of standards. As can be seen, international standards are at the top of the ordinate, followed by national, organizational, divisional and study levels. Such a presentation obviously is intended to highlight the need for compatibility between the various levels of a standard. The third axis of the diagram contains the aspects of the standardization, headed by the nomenclatures so as to underline the need for a specialized and standardized vocabulary for each area of human activity. Invariably, the nomenclatures will take the form of classifications, each with its own specifications. The final degrees of specificity of the standard

will be determined by testing. The contracts represent a major aspect of standardization in the sense that they confirm the theoretical applicability of standardization to all areas of human activity.

## B.3 The Industrial Approach

The industrial structure approach is one way of examining the world of economic production, its organization and its modes of operation.

### - *Industry in an SIC context:*

The world of economic production can be seen as a matrix linking all industries to the goods and services produced therein. Such a matrix should permit the identification of all the relations that exist between the goods and services produced and the activities in which they are produced. In an SIC context, such a matrix is used to describe the content of a prescribed level of observation of production organization. An industry therefore becomes the sum of these observation units (of the same type) which cover a similar surface of the matrix or have similar production schemes.

### - *SIC v. Complete Industrial Structure*

Generally speaking, the industrial structure will be described in terms of what is to be measured. Production is organized and lends itself well to industrial profiles. However, the latter must always depict as accurately as possible the reality covered by the statistical observations. Thus, the higher the statistical objective on the hierarchical scale of production, the greater the chances that the resulting industrial aggregation will have to be enlarged, and vice versa. The industry thus becomes a function of the type of production units, of economic activities, goods and services and geographic location.

At the national level, where geography is no longer a factor, this formulation can still be depicted in a three-dimensional diagram illustrating the type of relations existing between the members of the function (cf. table — ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRIES).

With such an industrial depiction of an economy, it is easy to see why the title by which the French version of the classification was known in 1970 — *Classification des Activités Economiques* — no longer corresponded to the concepts conveyed by the said classification. In 1980, the French title reverts to *Classification Type des Industries*.

## C. Towards an Economic Classification Theory

Our objective in the integration of economic statistics is to maximize the integrability of our survey data both in their raw and published form. These data are of the type that describe the observed world, or what is happening. Their





integrability will be largely determined by the classifications — and the concepts underlying these classifications — used in the presentation of these data.

- ***Integrational Focus: Industry***

The concept of industry used in the foregoing schematization of economic classifications seems to be that which encompasses the largest number of elements of the various aspects of economic statistics and therefore possesses the greatest capacity for integration. It is within this concept that the goods and services on the one hand are correlated with the economic activities on the other hand and the whole is linked with the production units. The economic activity itself can be broken down into capital assets and labour factors (i.e. production factors), and thus ultimately linked to the technologies and the professions.

The industrial approach therefore appears to be capable of the scope of integrational coverage described above. It should be noted that previously, the policy was to keep the different classifications independent of one another in order to minimize confusion on the part of users. Today, the new approach or, more specifically, the new structuring of the economic classifications field, has already clearly indicated the need for certain changes if our objective is to be attained. As a result, a project for the classification of all goods and services is already under study, for the purpose of identifying a desirable degree of compatibility between the different commodity classifications which cover the aspects of domestic production, imports and exports, as well as bridging the gap between these same commodity classifications and the Standard Industrial Classification.

- ***The Standardization of Observation Levels:***

In our context of statistical production, the production units will therefore have to be expressed as sets of statistical variables to be used in economic analysis. Each grouping, elevated to the status of a standard, will generate a prescribed combination of the other three aspects of the industry function, at a given point in time, and thus an industrial structure specific to it. In determining the groups of variables to be standardized in defining our statistical units it will also be necessary to take into consideration the dependence of the statistics on the accounting structure of the firms that will be responding to the statistical surveys. A breakdown of this accounting structure reveals a certain number of intrafirm organizational levels. It is a small matter for the statistician to convert these organizational levels into statistical observation levels and hence types of production units. In Canada, it is considered desirable to standardize four (4) such

units: location/activity, establishment, "statistical" company and enterprise. Of these four units, only "establishment" has a history of its own as a standardized statistical unit. In the 1980 revision of the SIC the establishment is retained as the basic observation unit, with the difference being that the establishment as a statistical unit will no longer necessarily be equivalent to the reporting unit.

- ***From the Reporting Unit to the Statistical Unit***

What actually happens is that the respondent units are converted into statistical units. This operation, known as "profiling," consists of evaluating the capacity of the accounting system of each reporting unit to provide data pertaining to the variables of each of our statistical units. The profiling procedure will also involve the identification of the activity coverage of the statistical units. It will also have to cover the identification of the unit's activity or principal production as well as the decision as to which industrial class best encompasses this type of production.

- ***The Profile of an Establishment***

The establishment unit is an operational entity whose production will in general be relatively homogenous. This implies that the establishment will normally combine certain activities associated with the production of selected commodities and selected combinations of commodity groups with their respective activities. It is therefore necessary to discriminate between these numerous combinations of activities and commodities in identifying the principal type of production of the establishment so that it can be classified accordingly.

- ***From the Statistical Unit to the Classification***

Since this situation is the rule as opposed to the exception for all the types of units identified above, the analyses leading up to the identification of industries for each of these types of units will have to incorporate careful study of the principal production specialization and coverage ratios, known as "homogeneity criteria." In order to maintain the practicality of the industrial classification, a relative size criterion is also introduced to justify the presence of a specific industrial class therein. In the process of revising the Standard Industrial Classification for 1980, the systematic application of such an analysis led to the exclusion of the publishable data criterion from the composition of industrial classes. As a result, these same classes are far more accurate and therefore more flexible and adaptable with respect to their use in all phases of statistical production.



This approach to the 1980 revision obviously accentuates the fact that the SIC uses the establishment as the basic unit of classification. If, as might be expected, the larger units (e.g. companies and enterprises) display a higher level of diversification than the establishment, it is reasonable to ask whether the SIC itself can be effectively used to classify a unit such as the company. The theory currently held at Statistics Canada is that a specific classification should be developed for the "company" unit and the project is now in progress. It should be noted in passing that the concept of company as referred to here has become a statistical concept as opposed to a legal one, as it was in previous versions of the classification. A greater potential for integrating financial statistics with production statistics is therefore expected.

#### ***Integration Framework for Economic Classification***

An attempt to diagram this approach has been made in the following table (cf. table entitled "Economic Classifications").

This table constitutes an organized presentation of our standardization subject, i.e. the nomenclature and classification of our subject, economic classifications. The distinction between production matrix and industrial structure has been included therein in order to underline the fact that the "industrial structure" concept encompasses both the type of industry that is prevalent in an economy and the organizational reality of this production at all levels: enterprise, company, establishment and activity.

In a standardization perspective, this structure can be placed in the standards space, which is what has been attempted in the lower part of the table. Successive iterations are used to develop the characteristics of each standard of the subject (i.e. of the classification in the first half of the table), which results in gradually increasing precision, or, in other words, a gradual increase in the specificity of our standards. It is here that the problems begin, as illustrated by the discussions on the statistical definitions of the "establishment" and "company" units respectively within the statistical agency.

Nevertheless, this standardization procedure helps us keep the discussion in its proper perspective and indicate the steps to be followed, with reference, among other things, to the aspects and levels of the standards space. For example, the definition of "establishment" in the 1970 version of the Standard Industrial Classification is more or less equivalent to the definition of a manufacturing establishment. The discussions that have taken place during the revision process have underlined the need to

generalize this definition in order to make it applicable to all sectors of economic activity. The result will in all probability be a less specific definition of "establishment" in the introduction to the 1980 SIC. The production divisions within Statistics Canada have agreed to respect the more general definition of the classification, hence the "standardization contract" aspect. But once again, each production division responsible for specific areas of the classification will have at its disposal a more specific manual covering the definition of "establishment," the profiling procedures, and the agreements on the data to be surveyed in each industry covered. The movement to the forefront of the "standards space contract" has thus been a more or less natural process designed to provide proper coverage of the acceptable deviations from the norm in statistical production by industry of implementation.

#### **D. Conclusion**

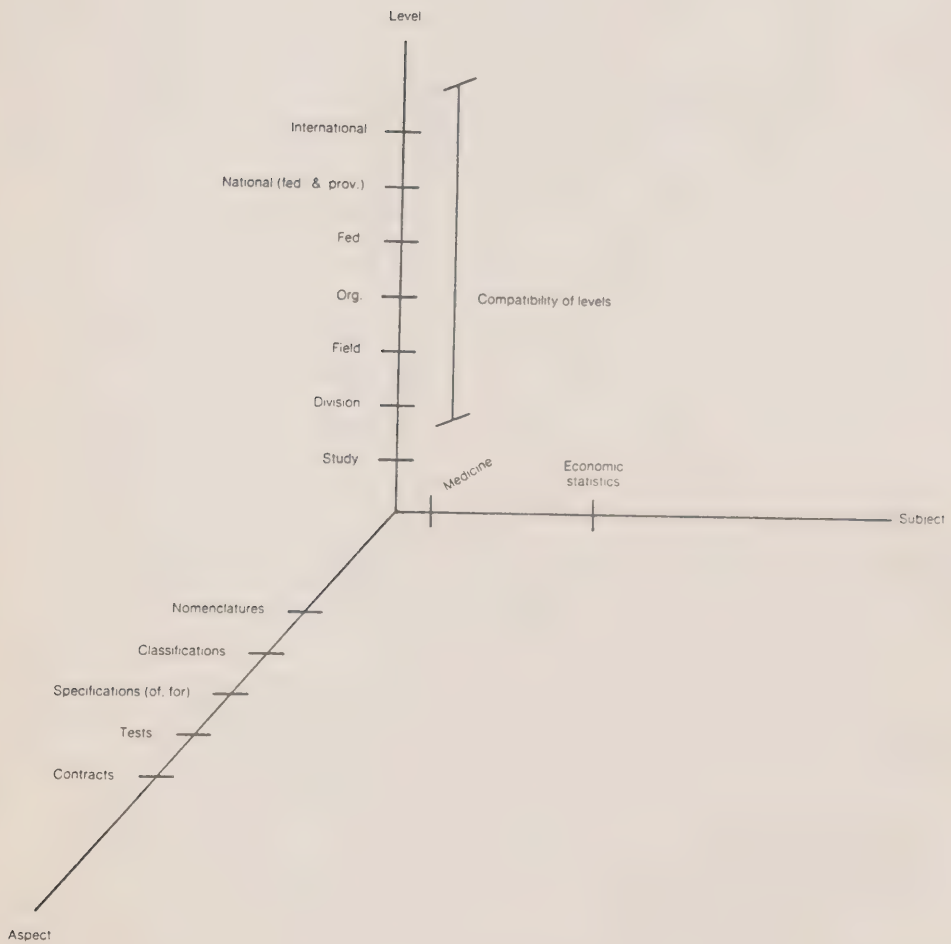
Dealing with the revision of the Standard Industrial Classification for 1980 with a view to meeting the economic statistics integration objective therefore hinges on the identification of certain characteristics inherent in the new edition of the classification, on the identification of a procedure specific to the statistical framework in order to arrive at the first drafts of these classifications, and on the plans for the continued improvement of our statistical production. It is clear that certain questions remain unanswered. However, we believe that the background we have provided offers some interesting avenues while helping us to maintain a certain direction both in the research on the development of the model and in the priorities to be given to the various phases of implementation of our programs.

The message we have just delivered should provide some insight into the real magnitude of the economic statistics integration problem. Obviously, the SIC plays a critical role therein, but its role is not the only one, even though the industrial approach to the integration of economic classifications is favoured here.

In closing, we would like to hark back to a subject covered previously. As we have seen, a standard has two functions: it is used both as a message in a communication and as an evaluation of that same message. If it is part of the statistical agency's duty to communicate the characteristics of its production, hence of its standards, the message must have a receiver. The users of statistics have everything to gain by listening to the message. The statistical world would be indebted to them for understanding both the advantages and the disadvantages of its system of standards and also for understanding that total integration remains the ultimate goal.



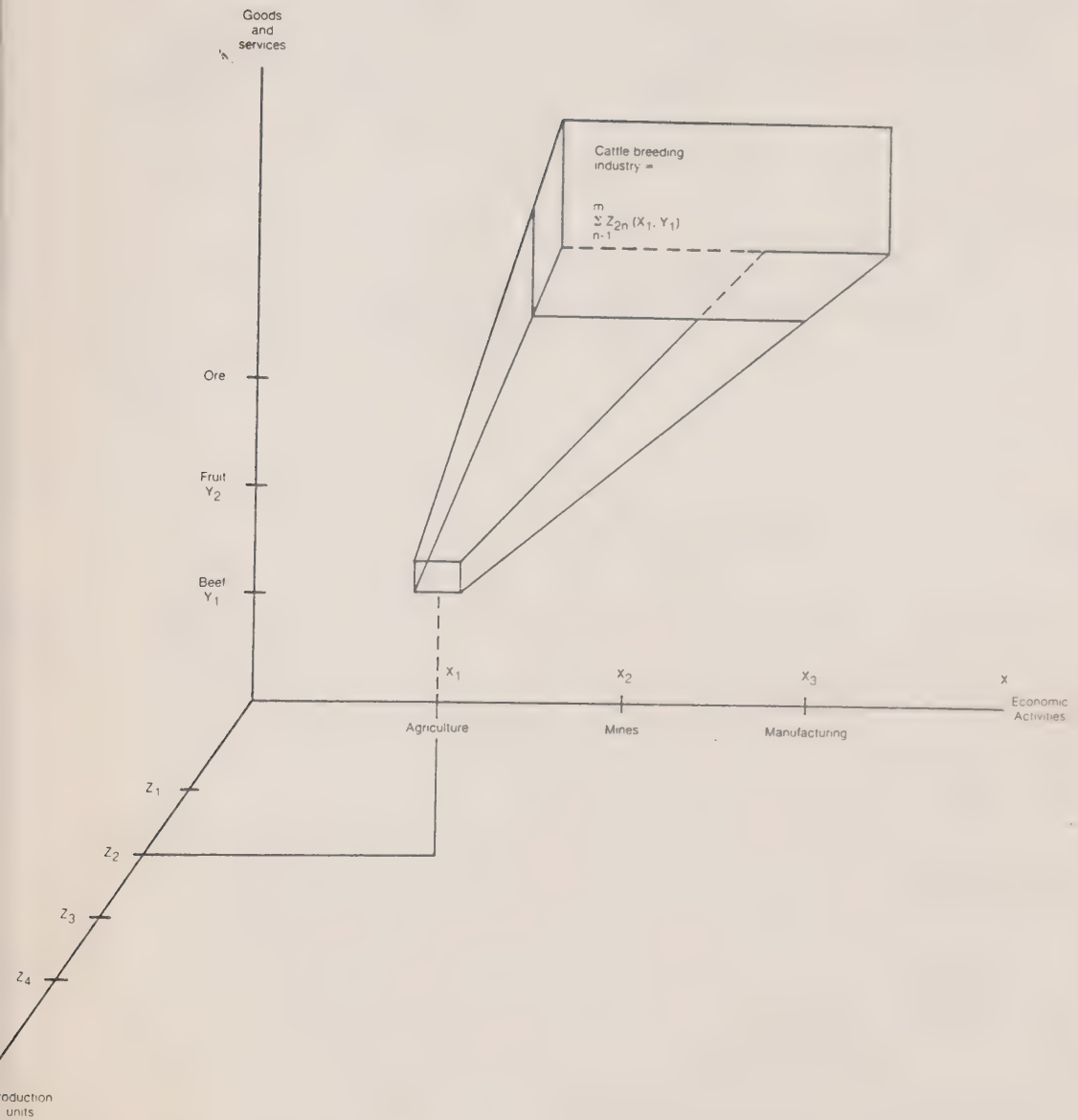
## Standards Space







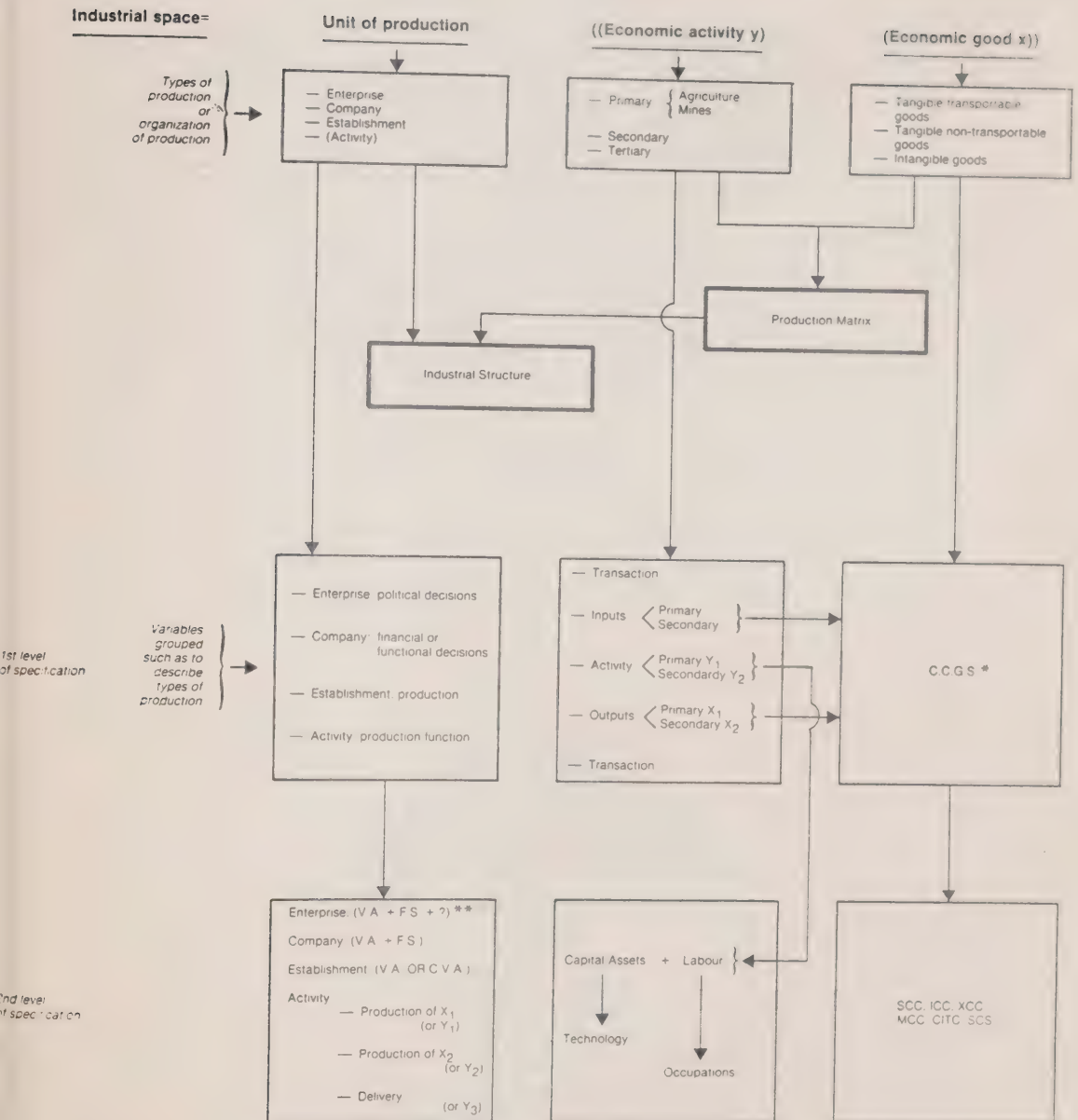
# Organization of Industries





# Economic Classifications

Industry:  $\Sigma$  (Units of production  $\{$  (Economic activity  $y$ , economic good  $x$ )



\* CCGS Canadian Classification of All Goods & Services  
 \*\* VA value added  
 CVA Census value-added  
 FS Financial statistics (relating to production)



CANADIAN  
STANDARD INDUSTRIAL  
CLASSIFICATION  
FOR  
COMPANIES AND  
ENTERPRISES  
1980

Statistics Canada  
Standard Division

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## INTRODUCTION

The provision of a sound framework for industry classification is necessary for the compilation of integrated economic statistics without which analysis of neither structural change nor economic performance is possible. In particular, the changes of the last two decades in the organizational structure of Canadian business and in the production and marketing of goods and services have brought to the fore a new range of issues and concerns. It is in order to address these issues that Statistics Canada is adding to the classification frameworks available to users.

Standard classification systems are basic to co-ordinating the collection of data and integrating published statistics. Of course, standards for economic statistics are subject to change so that they may reflect more adequately those changes that occur in the organization of economic activity. They also change in response to improvements in the ability to produce integrated economic statistics.

The Standard Industrial Classification for company-based statistics was designed to improve the industry classification of financial statistics, such as corporation financial statistics, corporation profits, and CALURA data. Traditionally, these statistics have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC-E) of which the 1980 version (Cat. No. 12-501) is the latest.

The classification system for financial statistics differs from that designed for establishment-based statistics in some fundamental respects. Most importantly, the unit capable of reporting financial statistics tends to be located at a higher level within a business organization than the basic operating unit - the establishment - and it tends to span more industrial activities than the establishment, which circumscribes as homogeneous a mix of industrial activities as possible. This has an important operational consequence. Establishment-based classifications do not recognize vertical integration of activities. Vertical integration, however, is specifically recognized by this new classification in order to better classify complex business entities. This

has been accomplished by creating special classes to accommodate these entities.

In developing the SIC-C, the 1980 SIC-E four-digit classes were re-aligned to produce the new SIC-C four-digit subsegments, either through direct aggregation or by assignment of parts of classes to the newly created "combined" subsegments. The latter were designed specifically to account for the integrated operations of complex businesses, based on an analysis of the structure of business operations. Thus, while in the SIC-E only "specialized" classes exist, the SIC-C, at its most detailed level, contains both "specialized" classes and classes for businesses with combined activities (for example, subsegment 1051 - Petroleum Extracting, Refining and Distributing, Integrated Operations).

The detailed four-digit SIC-C classes are part of a hierarchical classification. But the structure differs from the traditional sectoring of the economy along major activity lines (e.g. agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, transportation). Some of the newly created sectors, such as "Energy", can safely be assumed to be of general analytical interest; others are less obvious and may have to be modified as experience is gained in using these aggregations.

This manual has a presentation format analogous to that of the SIC-E. It first gives the classification structure, followed by the classified (or analytical) index, the alphabetical index, and finally the convertibility tables between the SIC-C and the SIC-E.

The terminology used for the SIC-C classification structure differs from that of the SIC-E, viz., sector, subsector, segment and subsegment, as opposed to division, major group, group and industry class. Lists of sectors and subsectors are provided as appendices to the SIC-C.

The classified index repeats the structure with definitions inserted where applicable and lists examples in alphabetical order within the



subsegment (four-digit level). When a definition would have been repeated from one level to the next, it is not shown at the higher level. Cross-references are included in the definitions to help clarify the boundaries of the various categories. Attention is drawn to the footnotes in the convertibility tables with regard to the use of asterisks to denote parts of classes.

It should be noted that integrated classes sometimes encompass both companies with operations integrating a number of activities, and companies specializing in only one of these activities. For example, subsegment 0119 - Fish and Other Seafood, Integrated Operations (Including Wholesalers), covers companies with

integrated fishing, fish processing and fish wholesaling operations as well as companies exclusively engaged in fish wholesaling. The latter represent only a minor proportion of the total fish wholesaling activity, the bulk of which is accounted for by the former.

The S.I.C.-C represents the first phase of a long-term project specifically addressed to the classification of financial data according to industry. The concepts and definitions concerning the system of classifications and the underlying statistical units will be detailed in a technical note to be released as a self-contained section of this manual.



## CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

### LIST OF SECTORS, SUBSECTORS, SEGMENTS AND SUBSEGMENTS

#### SECTOR A - FOOD, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO

##### Subsector 01 - Food (except Retailing)

- 011 - Fish and Other Seafood
  - 0111 Fishing
  - 0112 Fish and Other Seafood Processing
  - 0119 Fish and Other Seafood, Integrated Operations (Including Wholesalers)
- 012 - Grain, Oil Seed and Feed Crops
  - 0121 Grain and Oil Seed Farming
  - 0122 Forage, Forage Seed and Hay Farming
  - 0123 Cereal Grain and Oil Seed Handling
- 013 - Grain and Oil Seed Products Processing
  - 0131 Flour, Prepared Flour Mixes and Cereal Foods Processing
  - 0132 Bakery Products Processing and Wholesaling
  - 0133 Oil Seeds Processing
  - 0134 Feed Processing and Wholesaling
- 014 - Fruit and Vegetables
  - 0141 Fruit and Vegetable Farming
  - 0142 Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Wholesaling
  - 0143 Fruit and Vegetable Processing
  - 0144 Fruit and Vegetables, Integrated Operations
- 015 - Meat and Poultry
  - 0151 Livestock Farming (Meat and Poultry)
  - 0152 Livestock Wholesaling
  - 0153 Meat and Poultry Processing
  - 0154 Meat and Poultry Products Wholesaling
  - 0155 Meat and Poultry Products, Integrated Operations
- 016 - Dairy Products
  - 0161 Dairy Farming
  - 0162 Raw Milk Wholesaling
  - 0163 Milk Products, Integrated Operations (Including Wholesalers)

- 017 - Other Food Products Farming and Processing
  - 0171 Other Food Products Farming (Including Combination Farms)
  - 0172 Cane and Beet Sugar Processing
  - 0173 Sugar and Chocolate Confectionery Manufacturing
  - 0174 Tea and Coffee Processing
  - 0179 Other Food Products Processing

- 018 - Other Food Products Wholesaling
  - 0189 Other Food Products Wholesaling

##### Subsector 02 - Beverage

- 021 - Soft Drinks, Integrated Operations (Including Wholesalers)
  - 0211 Soft Drinks, Integrated Operations (Including Wholesalers)
- 022 - Brewed, Distilled and Fermented Beverages
  - 0221 Brewery Products Manufacturing
  - 0222 Distillery Products Manufacturing
  - 0223 Wine Manufacturing
- 023 - Liquor, Wine and Beer Wholesaling and Retailing
  - 0231 Liquor, Wine and Beer Wholesaling and Retailing

##### Subsector 03 - Tobacco

- 031 - Tobacco and Tobacco Products
  - 0311 Tobacco Farming
  - 0312 Tobacco Processing
  - 0313 Tobacco Products Wholesaling

##### Subsector 04 - Other Agricultural Products and Services Incidental to Agriculture

- 041 - Other Agricultural Products
  - 0411 Other Farming
  - 0412 Other Agricultural Products Wholesaling
- 042 - Agricultural Supplies Wholesaling
  - 0421 Agricultural Supplies Wholesaling





## SUBSECTOR 02 - BEVERAGE

This subsector consists of groupings of companies primarily engaged in the manufacturing and distribution of soft drinks or alcoholic beverages.

### 021 - SOFT DRINKS, INTEGRATED OPERATIONS (INCLUDING WHOLESALERS)

#### 0211 - Soft Drinks, Integrated Operations (Including Wholesalers)

Companies primarily engaged in manufacturing or wholesaling non-alcoholic, carbonated beverages, mineral waters, and concentrates and syrups for the manufacturing of carbonated beverages or other soft drinks. The manufacturing of fruit juices and non-carbonated fruit drinks is covered in 0143 - Fruit and Vegetable Processing.

Aerated waters	Soft drink concentrates and syrup, mfg
Bottling non-alcoholic carbonated beverages	Soft drink preparation carbonating
Carbonated beverages, non-alcoholic, mfg	Soft drinks, carbonated, mfg
Mineral and spring waters bottling	Soft drinks, wholesale
Mineral and spring waters, wholesale	

### 022 - BREWED, DISTILLED AND FERMENTED BEVERAGES

Companies primarily engaged in manufacturing brewery products, distillery products or wine, including hard cider.

#### 0221 - Brewery Products Manufacturing

Companies primarily engaged in manufacturing malt beverages.

Ale, mfg	Malt beverage processing
Beer brewing	Porter, mfg
Beers, bottled, canned and draught, mfg	Stout, mfg
Lager, mfg	

#### 0222 - Distillery Products Manufacturing

Companies primarily engaged in manufacturing distilled alcoholic beverages. The production of ethyl alcohol, whether or not the alcohol is used for potable spirits, is covered here. The manufacturing of other alcohols such as methyl, butyl or isopropyl is covered in 1739 - Other Chemicals and Chemical Products Manufacturing n.e.c.

Beverage spirits, mfg	Grain spirits, beverage, mfg
Brandies, mfg	Liqueurs, mfg
Cordials, mfg	Molasses spirits (rum spirits), mfg
Distilled alcoholic beverages (incl. mixtures), mfg	Rum, mfg
Ethyl alcohol, distilled	Rye whisky, mfg
Fruit spirits, beverage, mfg	Scotch whisky, mfg
Gin, mfg	Vodka, mfg
	Whisky, mfg



## SECTOR A

### 0223 - Wine Manufacturing

Companies primarily engaged in manufacturing wines. The production of hard cider (2.5% or greater alcohol by volume) is covered here. The production of cider of less than 2.5% alcoholic content is covered in 0143 - Fruit and Vegetable Processing.

Champagne, mfg	Still wines, mfg
Fermented alcoholic cider, 2.5% alcohol or greater, mfg	Table wines, mfg
Sherry (wine), mfg	Vermouth, mfg
Sparkling wines, mfg	Wines, effervescent, mfg

### 023 - LIQUOR, WINE AND BEER WHOLESALING AND RETAILING

#### 0231 - Liquor, Wine and Beer Wholesaling and Retailing

Companies primarily engaged in wholesaling distilled spirits, wine and brewery products or retailing these products for consumption off the premises. The serving of spirits for consumption on the premises is covered in 8141 - Taverns, Bars and Night Clubs.

Ale, retail	Liqueurs, wholesale
Beer stores	Liquor stores
Beer, wholesale	Liquor, wholesale
Beer, wholesale and retail	Port wine, retail
Beverage spirits, retail	Porter, retail
Brewery products, retail	Sherries, retail
Champagne, retail	Sparkling wines, retail
Distilled alcoholic beverages, wholesale	Spirits, wholesale and retail
Distilled spirits, retail	Stout, retail
Distilled spirits, wholesale	Table wines, retail
Fermented malt beverages, retail	Vermouths, retail
Fermented malt liquors, wholesale	Wine stores
Hard cider, retail	Wines, wholesale
Lager, retail	Wines, wholesale and retail
Liqueurs, retail	

### SUBSECTOR 03 - TOBACCO

This subsector consists of groupings of companies primarily engaged in the growing or processing of tobacco or the wholesaling of tobacco and tobacco products.

#### 031 - TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS

##### 0311 - Tobacco Farming

Companies primarily engaged in growing tobacco.

Flue cured (bright virginia) leaf tobacco, farm dried	Pipe leaf tobacco, farm dried
Leaf tobacco, farm dried	Tobacco growing



- 1629 Slip covers, mfg
- 8511 Slippers, mfg
- 8721 Slippers, retail
- 8512 Slippers, wholesale
- 8581 Slips and half-slips, mfg
- 1629 Slit fabric, mfg
- 3512 Small appliances, kitchen, electric, mfg
- 7028 Small business support programs, provincial
- 3512 Small electrical appliances, household, mfg and mktg
- 8799 Small engine repair service
- 0121 Small grains growing
- 6111 Small loan companies
- 1631 Smallware, textile, wholesale
- 4129 Smelters, construction
- 4232 Smoke detection sensors, central system, installation
- 3511 Smoke detectors, household, wholesale
- 0154 Smoked meat, wholesale
- 8699 Smokers' supplies, wholesale
- 8698 Smoking accessories and supplies, mfg
- 8581 Smoking jackets, mfg
- 8698 Snap fasteners, mfg
- 4811 Snow hauling service, truck
- 4231 Snow melting cable, electric, installation
- 4232 Snow melting equipment (liquid system), installation
- 2521 Snow removal machinery and equipment, mfg
- 0719 Snowfence, wire and lath, mfg
- 3193 Snowmobile parts and accessories, retail
- 8219 Snowmobile race track operation
- 8521 Snowmobile suits, men's, youths' and boys', mfg
- 8531 Snowmobile suits, women's and misses', mfg
- 3189 Snowmobiles, mfg
- 3193 Snowmobiles, retail -
- 3191 Snowmobiles, wholesale
- 8693 Snowshoes, mfg
- 8581 Snowsuits, children's, mfg
- 0313 Snuff (powdered tobacco), wholesale
- 0312 Snuff, mfg
- 1722 Soap bars, toilet, laundry and household, mfg
- 1749 Soaps and detergents, household and commercial, wholesale
- 1739 Soapstone mining
- 8211 Soccer clubs, professional and semi-professional
- 7031 Social affairs programs, local
- 8921 Social membership association, professional
- 7026 Social policy, provincial
- 7639 Social service planning and advocacy agencies
- 7016 Social service programs, federal
- 7639 Social workers' offices
- 8581 Socks, mfg
- 0411 Sod (turf) farming
- 1732 Sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) and sesquicarbonate, mfg
- 1732 Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), dry or liquid, mfg
- 1739 Sodium sulphate mining
- 8611 Sofas (incl. sofa beds), mfg
- 0211 Soft drink concentrates and syrup, mfg
- 0211 Soft drink preparation carbonating
- 0211 Soft drinks, carbonated, mfg
- 0211 Soft drinks, wholesale
- 8693 Softball equipment, mfg
- 0431 Soil preparation service
- 0431 Soil testing service, agriculture
- 4129 Solar central receiving structure, construction
- 2289 Solar heat collectors, mfg
- 4232 Solar heating fluid systems, (exc. solar central receiving structure), installation
- 2123 Solders, mfg
- 3022 Solenoids, automotive, rebuilding
- 8691 Soles (exc. rubber soles), mfg
- 6521 Solicitor services
- 3612 Sonar equipment, commercial or defence, mfg
- 3619 Sonar equipment, wholesale
- 8031 Sorority houses
- 8213 Sound dubbing service, motion picture
- 8711 Sound equipment rental service
- 8213 Sound recording services
- 8213 Sound recording studio
- 3511 Sound systems, domestic, wholesale
- 0143 Soups (exc. dehydrated), canned, mfg
- 0179 Soups, dehydrated, mfg
- 0133 Soya bean oil, crude, mfg
- 0121 Soybean (soya bean) growing
- 3512 Space heaters, portable, electric, mfg
- 2281 Spades, shovels and scoops, mfg
- 0179 Spaghetti, dry, mfg
- 3021 Spark plugs, mfg
- 0223 Sparkling wines, mfg
- 0231 Sparkling wines, retail
- 7015 Speaker's office, federal
- 7025 Speaker's office, provincial
- 2531 Special industrial machinery and equipment, mfg
- 8412 Specialty food stores (exc. take-out food services)
- 7639 Specimen collection centres





LIST OF SUBSECTORS

- SUBSECTOR 01 - FOOD (EXCEPT RETAILING)
- SUBSECTOR 02 - BEVERAGE
- SUBSECTOR 03 - TOBACCO
- SUBSECTOR 04 - OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND SERVICES INCIDENTAL TO AGRICULTURE
- SUBSECTOR 06 - FORESTRY
- SUBSECTOR 07 - WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS
- SUBSECTOR 08 - WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS
- SUBSECTOR 09 - WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS AND PAPER, INTEGRATED OPERATIONS
- SUBSECTOR 10 - PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
- SUBSECTOR 11 - OTHER FUELS
- SUBSECTOR 12 - ELECTRICITY
- SUBSECTOR 15 - PLASTIC AND RUBBER
- SUBSECTOR 16 - TEXTILES
- SUBSECTOR 17 - CHEMICALS AND OTHER CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
- SUBSECTOR 20 - IRON, STEEL AND RELATED PRODUCTS
- SUBSECTOR 21 - NON-FERROUS METALS AND PRIMARY METAL PRODUCTS
- SUBSECTOR 22 - FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS
- SUBSECTOR 25 - AGRICULTURAL, CONSTRUCTION AND INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
- SUBSECTOR 26 - COMMERCIAL, PROFESSIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FURNITURE, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
- SUBSECTOR 30 - MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES
- SUBSECTOR 31 - OTHER TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT
- SUBSECTOR 32 - TIRES
- SUBSECTOR 35 - HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS
- SUBSECTOR 36 - ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT AND COMPUTER SERVICES
- SUBSECTOR 40 - REAL ESTATE DEVELOPERS, BUILDERS AND OPERATORS



## 02 - BEVERAGE

021 - SOFT DRINKS, INTEGRATED  
OPERATIONS (INCLUDING  
WHOLESALE)0211 - Soft Drinks, Integrated  
Operations (Including  
Wholesalers)1111 - Soft Drink Industry  
5221\* - Beverages, Wholesale022 - BREWED, DISTILLED AND FERMENTED  
BEVERAGES

0221 - Brewery Products Manufacturing

0222 - Distillery Products  
Manufacturing

0223 - Wine Manufacturing

1131 - Brewery Products Industry  
1121 - Distillery Products Industry  
1141 - Wine Industry023 - LIQUOR, WINE AND BEER  
WHOLESALE AND RETAILING0231 - Liquor, Wine and Beer  
Wholesaling and Retailing5221\* - Beverages, Wholesale  
6021 - Liquor Stores  
6022 - Wine Stores  
6023 - Beer Stores

## 03 - TOBACCO

## 031 - TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS

0311 - Tobacco Farming

0312 - Tobacco Processing

0313 - Tobacco Products Wholesaling

0137 - Tobacco Farms  
1211 - Leaf Tobacco Industry  
1221 - Tobacco Products Industry  
5019\* - Other Farm Products,  
Wholesale  
5241 - Tobacco Products, Wholesale04 - OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND  
SERVICES INCIDENTAL TO  
AGRICULTURE

## 041 - OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

0411 - Other Farming

0122 - Horse and Other Equine Farms  
0123 - Furs and Skins, Ranch  
0129\* - Other Animal Specialty Farms  
n.e.c.  
0162 - Greenhouse Products  
0163 - Nursery Products  
0169\* - Other Horticultural  
Specialties  
0331 - Furs and Skins, Wild



ESTABLISHMENT

COMPANY

1052 - Prepared Flour Mixes and Prepared Cereal Foods Industry	0131 - Flour, Prepared Flour Mixes and Cereal Foods Processing
1053 - Feed Industry	0134 - Feed Processing and Wholesaling
106 - VEGETABLE OIL MILLS (EXCEPT CORN OIL)	
1061 - Vegetable Oil Mills (Except Corn Oil)	0133 - Oil Seeds Processing
107 - BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES	
1071 - Biscuit Industry	0132 - Bakery Products Processing and Wholesaling
1072 - Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry	0132 - Bakery Products Processing and Wholesaling
108 - SUGAR AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY INDUSTRIES	
1081 - Cane and Beet Sugar Industry	0172 - Cane and Beet Sugar Processing
1082 - Chewing Gum Industry	0173 - Sugar and Chocolate Confectionery Manufacturing
1083 - Sugar and Chocolate Confectionery Industry	0173 - Sugar and Chocolate Confectionery Manufacturing
109 - OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES	
1091 - Tea and Coffee Industry	0174 - Tea and Coffee Processing
1092 - Dry Pasta Products Industry	0179 - Other Food Products Processing
1093 - Potato Chip, Pretzel and Popcorn Industry	0179 - Other Food Products Processing
1094 - Malt and Malt Flour Industry	0179 - Other Food Products Processing
1099 - Other Food Products Industries n.e.c.	0179 - Other Food Products Processing
MAJOR GROUP 11 - BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES	
111 - SOFT DRINK INDUSTRY	
1111 - Soft Drink Industry	0211 - Soft Drinks, Integrated Operations (Including Wholesalers)
112 - DISTILLERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY	
1121 - Distillery Products Industry	0222 - Distillery Products Manufacturing





LABOUR FORCE SURVEYComponents of Economic RegionsOLD REGIONS

(effective January 1976)

NEW REGIONS

(effective January 1980)

<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>	<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>
<u>NEWFOUNDLAND</u>		<u>NEWFOUNDLAND</u>	
01	1	010	same as old
02	2	020	same as old
	3		same as old
03	4	030	same as old
	5		same as old
	9		same as old
	10		same as old
04	6	040	same as old
	7		same as old
	8		same as old
<u>P.E.I.</u>		<u>P.E.I.</u>	
10	Kings Prince Queens	100	same as old Entire Province
<u>NOVA SCOTIA</u>		<u>NOVA SCOTIA</u>	
21	Cape Breton Inverness Richmond Victoria	210	same as old same as old same as old same as old
22	Antigonish Colchester Cumberland Guysborough Pictou	220	same as old same as old same as old same as old same as old
23	Annapolis Hants Kings	230	same as old same as old same as old



OLD REGIONS

<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>
<u>NOVA SCOTIA</u>	
24	Digby Lunenburg Queens Shelburne Yarmouth
25	Halifax
<u>NEW BRUNSWICK</u>	
31	Gloucester Northumberland Restigouche
32	Albert Kent Westmorland
33	Charlotte Kings St. John
34	Queens Sunbury York
35	Carleton Madawaska Victoria
<u>QUEBEC</u>	
40	Abitibi (PT)
	Saguenay (PT)
41	Bonaventure Gaspé-Est Gaspé-Ouest Îles-de-la-Madeleine Matane Matapédia Rimouski (PT)

NEW REGIONS

<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>
<u>NOVA SCOTIA</u>	
240	same as old same as old same as old same as old same as old
250	same as old
<u>NEW BRUNSWICK</u>	
310	same as old same as old same as old
320	same as old same as old same as old
330	same as old same as old same as old
340	same as old same as old same as old
350	same as old same as old same as old
<u>QUEBEC</u>	
400	Territoire-du- Nouveau-Quebec (PT)
411	Bonaventure (Almost All) Gaspé-Est Gaspé-Ouest Îles-de-la- Madeleine Matane (PT)



OLD REGIONS

<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>
<u>QUEBEC</u>	
42	Abitibi (PT) Chicoutimi Lac-St-Jean-Est Lac-St-Jean-Ouest
43	Beauce Bellechasse Charlevoix-Est Charlevoix-Ouest Dorchester Frontenac (PT) Kamouraska Levis L'Islet  Lotbiniere (PT)  Megantic (PT) Montmagny Montmorency No. 1 Montmorency No. 2  Portneuf (PT) Quebec (PT) Rimouski (PT) Riviere-Du-Loup Saguenay (PT) Temiscouata Wolfe (PT)
4	Abitibi (PT) Arthabaska  Champlain Drummond

NEW REGIONS

<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>
<u>QUEBEC</u>	
412	Bonaventure (PT) Kamouraska Matane (Almost All) Matapedia Rimouski Rivier-du-Loup Temiscouata
420	Chicoutimi Lac-St-Jean-Est Lac-St-Jean-Ouest Montmorency, No. 1. (PT) Territoire-du-Nouveau-Quebec (PT)
430	Beauce Bellechasse Charlevoix-Est Charlevoix-Ouest Dorchester Frontenac (PT) L'Islet Levis Lotbiniere (Almost All) Montmorency #1 (PT) Montmorency #2 Megantic (PT) Montmagny Portneuf (Almost All) Quebec (PT) Saguenay (PT) Wolfe (PT)
440	Abitibi (PT) Arthabaska (Almost All) Champlain Drummond





OLD REGIONS

<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>
<u>QUEBEC</u>	
44	Lotbiniere (PT) Maskinonge (PT) Megantic (PT) Nicolet Portneuf (PT) Quebec (PT) St. Maurice Yamaska
45	Compton Frontenac (PT) Richmond Sherbrooke Stanstead Wolfe (PT)
46	Argenteuil Bagot Beauharnois Berthier (PT) Brome Chambly Châteauguay Deux-Montagnes Huntingdon Iberville Ile-De-Montreal Ile-Jesus Joliette (PT) Labelle (PT) Laprairie L'Assomption Maskinonge (PT) Mississquoi Montcalm (PT) Napierville Papineau (PT) Richelieu Rouville St-Hyacinthe St-Jean Shefford Soulanges Terrebonne Vaudreuil Vercheres Yamaska (PT)

NEW REGIONS

<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>
<u>QUEBEC</u>	
440	Lotbiniere (PT) Maskinonge (PT) Megantic (PT) Nicolet Portneuf (PT) Quebec (PT) St. Maurice (PT) Wolfe (PT) Yamaska (Almost All)
450	Arthabaska (PT) Brome (PT) Compton Frontenac (PT) Richmond Shefford (PT) Sherbrooke Stanstead Wolfe (PT)
461	Bagot Brome (PT) Beauharnois Chambly Châteauguay Iberville Huntingdon Missisquoi Napierville La Prairie Richelieu Rouville Saint Hyacinthe Saint-Jean Shefford (PT) Soulanges Vaudreuil Vercheres Yamaska (PT)
462	Ile Jesus Ile-de-Montreal
463	Argenteuil Berthier (PT) Deux-Montagnes Gatineau (PT) Joliette (PT) Labelle



OLD REGIONS

NEW REGIONS

<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>	<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>
<u>QUEBEC</u>		<u>QUEBEC</u>	
		463	Maskinonge (PT) Montcalm (PT) Papineau (PT) Terrebonne (Almost All)
		464	L'Assomption Berthier (PT) Joliette (PT) Maskinonge (PT) Montcalm (PT) St-Maurice (PT) Terrebonne (PT)
47	Berthier (PT)  Gatineau Hull  Joliette (PT) Labelle (PT) Maskinonge (PT) Montcalm (PT) Papineau (PT) Pontiac	470	Gatineau (Almost All) Hull Papineau (Almost All) Pontiac (PT)
48	Abitibi (PT) Temiscamingue	480	Abitibi (PT) Pontiac (PT) Temiscamingue
49	Saguenay (PT)	490	Saguenay (Almost All) Territoire-du- Nouveau-Quebec (PT)

ONTARIO

ONTARIO

Note: correlations between codes for Old and New is minimal)

0	Kenora Rainy River Thunder Bay	500	Dundas Grenville Glengarry Lanark Leeds
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OLD REGIONS

NEW REGIONS

<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>	<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>
<u>ONTARIO</u>		<u>ONTARIO</u>	
50		500	Ottawa-Carleton
			Prescott Russell Stormont
51	Dundas Frontenac Glengarry Grenville Lanark Leeds Ottawa-Carleton Prescott Renfrew Russell Stormont	510	Frontenac Hastings Lennox & Addington Prince Edward Renfrew
52	Durham Haliburton  Hastings Lennox & Addington Northumberland Peterborough Prince Edward Victoria	520	Haliburton Muskoka Dist.  Northumberland Peterborough Victoria
53	Halton Ontario  Peel Toronto York	530	Durham R.M. Halton R.M. (exec. Burlington City) Peel R.M. Toronto York R.M.
54	Brant Haldimand Niagara Wentworth	540	Dufferin Simcoe Waterloo R.M. Wellington
55	Elgin Middlesex Norfolk  Oxford	550	Brant Burlington City Haldimand-Norfolk  Hamilton- Wentworth R.M. Niagara R.M.





OLD REGIONS

NEW REGIONS

<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>	<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>
<u>ONTARIO</u>		<u>ONTARIO</u>	
56	Essex Kent Lambton	560	Elgin Middlesex Oxford
57	Huron Perth Waterloo Wellington	570	Essex Kent Lambton
58	Bruce Dufferin Grey Muskoka Parry Sound Simcoe	580	Bruce Grey Huron Perth
59	Algoma Cochrane Manitoulin Nipissing Sudbury Timiskaming	590	Algoma Cochrane Kenora (NE.PT) Manitoulin Nipissing Parry Sound Sudbury Dist. Sudbury R.M. Timiskaming
		592	Kenora (PT) Rainy River Thunder Bay
<u>MANITOBA</u>		<u>MANITOBA</u>	
(Note: Boundaries of E.R.s remain the same, but the code numbers of CDS have changes.)			
51	1 5 (PT) 19 (PT)	610	01 2 12
52	2 3 (PT)	620	03 04



OLD REGIONS

<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>
<u>MANITOBA</u>	
63	3 (PT)
	4
	7 (PT)
	8
	10 (PT)
	11 (PT)
	13 (PT)
64	7 (PT)
	10 (PT)
	18 (PT)
	6
65	10 (PT)
	11 (PT)
	13 (PT)
	14
	15 (PT)
	17
	18 (PT)
66	5 (PT)
	9
	12 (PT)
67	20
68	12 (PT)
	15 (PT)
	16
	18 (PT)
	19 (PT)

SASKATCHEWAN

71	1
	2
	6
72	3
	4
	7
	8

NEW REGIONS

<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>
<u>MANITOBA</u>	
630	05
	06
	07
	15
640	08
	09
	10
650	16
	17
	20
660	13
	14
	18
670	11 (Winnipeg City)
680	19
	21
	22
	23

SASKATCHEWAN

710	same as old
720	same as old



OLD REGIONS

<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>
<u>SASKATCHEWAN</u>	
73	11 12 13
74	5 9 10
75	14 15 16 17
76	18
<u>ALBERTA</u>	
81	1 4
82	2 3
83	5 6
84	9 14
85	7 8
86	10 11
87	15
88	12 13

NEW REGIONS

<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>
<u>SASKATCHEWAN</u>	
730	same as old
740	same as old
750	same as old
760	same as old
<u>ALBERTA</u>	
810	01 02 03
820	04 05 07
830	06
840	09 13 14
850	08
860	11
870	15
880	10 12





OLD REGIONS

<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA</u>	
91	East Kootenay
92	Central Kootenay Columbia-Shuswap
93	Central Okanagan Kootenay Boundary North Okanagan Okanagan-Similkameen
94	Squamish-Lillooet Thompson-Nicola
95	Central Fraser Valley Dewdney-Alouette Fraser-Cheam Greater Vancouver Powell River Sunshine Coast
96	Alberni-Clayoquot Capital Comox-Strathcona Cowichan Valley Mount Waddington Nanaimo
97	Bulkley-Nechako Cariboo Fraser-Fort George
98	Peace River-Liard
99	Kitimat-Stikine Ocean Falls Skeena A Stikine

NEW REGIONS

<u>E.R.</u>	<u>C.D. or COUNTY</u>
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA</u>	
910	same as old
920	same as old
930	same as old
940	same as old
950	same as old
960	same as old
970	same as old
980	same as old
990	Kitimat-Stikine Central Coast Charlotte Skeena-Queen Stikine



Second Printing

# Canadian Classification of Diagnostic, Therapeutic, and Surgical Procedures

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the Minister of Supply and  
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## INTRODUCTION

This is the second printing of the Canadian Classification of Diagnostic, Therapeutic, and Surgical Procedures (for CCP) which was originally produced by Statistics Canada in 1978 (Cat. # M030) to meet Canadian needs for a procedural classification to be used in conjunction with the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (or ICD-9).

Formal development of the CCP was undertaken by Statistics Canada when it became apparent that the International Classification of Procedures in Medicine of the World Health Organization would not meet Canadian needs.

The W.H.O. procedure classification is subdivided into a series of separate sections or fascicles. Each fascicle provides a classification for a different mode of treatment, e.g., diagnostic procedures, surgery, therapeutic procedures, etc. The CCP was based on Fascicle V, Surgical Procedures, and contains significant modifications to include diagnostic and therapeutic procedures found in other fascicles (thus eliminating the need for the prefixes used by W.H.O.).

The actual CCP volume is divided into two parts, the Tabular List and the Alphabetical Index. This second printing includes all corrections and additions for both parts as previously published in Errata #1-#7. No changes have been made in the classification structure itself, however, there have been some format and type face improvements.



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drilling of cavity

plastic

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MANUAL  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION  
OF DISEASES, INJURIES, AND  
CAUSES OF DEATH

Based on the Recommendations  
of the Ninth Revision Conference, 1975,  
and Adopted by the Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly

Volume 1



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

GENEVA

1977



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Volume 2  
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- spermatic cord (diffuse) 608.8
- testis 608.8

tunica vaginalis 608.8

- uterine ligament 629.0
- Hematocephalus 742.4
- Hematochyluria (see also Infestation, filarial) 125.9
- Hematocolpos 626.8
- Hematocornea 371.1
- Hematogenous - see condition
- Hematoma (traumatic) (skin surface intact) - see also Contusion

- with
  - crush injury - see Crush
  - fracture - see Fracture
  - injury of internal organs - see Injury, internal, by site
- nerve injury - see Injury, nerve
- open wound - see Wound, open
- aorta, dissecting 441.0

- arterial (complicating trauma) 904.9
- specified site - see Injury, blood vessel
- auricle 380.3
- birth injury 767.8
- brain 853.0
- with
  - cerebral laceration or contusion (see also Laceration, cerebral) 851.0
  - open intracranial wound 853.1
  - skull fracture - see Fracture, skull
  - fetus or newborn NEC 767.0

- nontraumatic (see also Hemorrhage, brain) 431
- epidural or extradural 432.0
- newborn NEC 772.8
- subarachnoid, arachnoid or meningeal (see also Hemorrhage, subarachnoid) 430
- subdural (see also Hemorrhage, subdural) 432.1

- subarachnoid, arachnoid or meningeal - see Hematoma, subarachnoid
- subdural, epidural or extradural - see Hematoma, subdural
- breast (nontraumatic) 611.8
- broad ligament (nontraumatic) 620.7
- traumatic - see Injury, internal, broad ligament









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- scified NEC 620.8
- lial periodic 277.3
- 4 728.9
- inflammatory 728.9
- 8 985.0
- 5 732.1
- casuous of lung (see also
- rculosis, pulmonary) 011.9
- cystic - see Fibrocystic disease
- ler's 100.0
- 057.0
- ov's 075
- utters' 984.-
- cuffed type of lead - see Table of
- ugs and chemicals
- km 757.1
- quired 701.1
- ni's 242.0
- a-Schilder 341.1
- dressers' 504
- chner's 732.3
- - see Infestation, fluke
- ng's 270.1
- and mouth 078.4
- lyce's (mouth) 750.2
- yce-Fox 705.8
- erll's 350.1
- angling, scurllina anginosa 034.1
- mer's 608.8
- h 057.8
- Fordyce) 705.8
- is' 021
- kin's 273.2
- s 099.1
- ege's 732.5
- heich's -
- mibed systemic or ataxia 334.0
- ul hemihypertrophy 756.0
- olonia 333.2
- melf's 676.6
- us NEC 117.9
- wick's 289.0
- ladder 575.9
- ingential 751.6
- na's 289.5
- ly-Nanta 289.5
- ister 502
- c's 730.1
- ic (see also Disease, stomach) 537.9
- onintestinal (tract) 369.9
- yfold 277.3
- istonal 536.9
- psychogenic 306.4
- her's (adult) (infantile) 272.7

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- Hallopeau's 701.0
- hand, foot and mouth 074.3
- Hand-Schuller-Christian 277.8
- Hanot's - see Cirrhosis, biliary
- Hansen's 030.9
- - benign form 030.1
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- Harley's 283.2
- Hart's 270.0
- Hartnup 270.0
- Hashimoto's 245.2
- Hass's 732.3
- Hb - see Disease, hemoglobin
- heart (organic) 429.9
- - with
- - acute pulmonary edema (see also
- Failure, ventricular, left) 428.1
- - rheumatic fever (conditions in 390)
- - - active 391.9
- - - inactive or quiescent (with
- chorea) 398.9
- - amyloid 277.3 † 425.7\*
- - aortic (valve) (see also Endocarditis,
- aortic) 424.1
- - arteriosclerotic or sclerotic (senile)
- 414.0
- - artery, arterial 414.0
- - beriberi 265.0 † 425.7\*
- - black 416.0
- - congenital NEC 746.9
- - cyanotic 746.9
- - maternal, affecting fetus or newborn
- 760.3
- - congestive (see also Failure, heart,
- congestive) 428.0
- - coronary 414.0
- - cryptogenic 429.9
- - fetal 746.9
- - inflammatory 746.8
- - fibroid (see also Myocarditis) 429.0
- - functional 427.9
- - psychogenic 306.2
- - glycogen storage 271.0 † 425.7\*
- - gonococcal 098.8 † 429.9\*
- - hypertensive (see also Hypertension,
- heart) 402.9
- - hyperthyroid (see also
- Hyperthyroidism) 242.9 † 425.7\*
- ischemic (see also Ischemia, heart)
- 414.9
- - asymptomatic 412
- - - diagnosed on eeg or other special
- investigation, but currently
- preventing occurrence 413

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- 394.9
- muscular (see also Degeneration,
- myocardial) 429.1
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- - - specified NEC 416.8
- - - rheumatic (chronic) (inactive) (old)
- (quiescent) (with chorea) 398.9
- - - active or acute 391.9
- - - with chorea (acute) (rheumatic)
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- 760.3
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- - senile (see also Myocarditis) 429.0
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- - aortic 093.1 † 447.7\*
- - - aneurism 093.0 † 441.7\*
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- - congenital 090.5
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- Hyperthyroidism) 242.9 † 425.7\*
- - thyrotoxic (see also Thyrotoxicosis)
- 242.9 † 425.7\*
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- - congenital NEC 746.9
- - - pulmonary 746.0
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- Heidenhain's 290.1
- - with dementia 290.1
- Heilmeyer-Schoner (M9842/3) 207.1
- Heine-McCdn 045.9 † 323.2\*
- Heller's 299.1
- hematopoietic organs 289.9
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- - abnormal (mixed) NEC 282.7
- - - with thalassemia 282.4
- - C (Hb G) (high fetal gene) 282.7
- - - with other abnormal hemoglobin
- NEC 282.7



## ACRONYMS DEFINED

## Classifications

C.D.D.O.	Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1971 Manpower & Immigration Manual
C.C.P.	Canadian Classification of Diagnostic Therapeutic, & Surgical Procedures 1986 82-562E
C.I.T.C.	Canadian International Trade Classification Manual 1978 65-502
H.S.	Harmonized Commodity Description & Coding System Revenue Canada Customs & Excise
I.C.C.	Industrial Commodity Classification Manual uncatalogued, formerly 12-541 now 12-X-503 1983
I.C.D.	International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death rev. 1975, World Health Organization pub.
I.O.C.C.	The Input - Output Commodity Classification 15-201, 1978-81, Appendix: Aggregation Parameters
I.O.I.C.	The Input - Output Industry Classification 15-201, 1979-81, Appendix: Aggregation Parameters
I.S.I.C.	International Standard Industrial Classification United Nations publication
M.C.C.	Import Commodity Classification Manual uncatalogued formerly 12-541
P.C.G.	Principal Commodity Groups unpublished
S.C.C.	Standard Commodity Classification Manual rev. 1972 12-502
S.G.C.	Standard Geographical Classification Manual Vols. I and II 1981, 12-567, 12-568
S.G.C.	Standard Geographical Classification Manual Vols. I, II, III 1976 12-554, 12-555, 12-556
S.I.C.-C	Standard Industrial Classification Manual for Companies and Enterprises, 1980 12-570
S.I.C.-E	Standard Industrial Classification Manual for Companies and Enterprises, 1970 12-501





ACRONYMS DEFINED (cont'd)

Classifications

S.I.T.C.	Standard International Trade Classification. U.N. (still in draft format)
S.O.C.	Standard Occupational Classification 1980 12-565
T.C.C.C.	Trade of Canada Commodity Classification 1975 12-520
X.C.C.	Export Commodity Classification Manual 1973 12-521



### Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics is the focal point of a federal-provincial enterprise, operating within Statistics Canada. The overall purpose of the Centre is to support and produce statistics and information on the incidence of crime and the administration of criminal, civil and administrative justice in Canada. The Centre's objectives are to collect, analyze and to present national statistics that describe the nature and state of Canadian justice and present qualitative information on the justice system which place national justice statistics in context.

#### Uniform Crime Reporting System

The UCR counting process is initiated by the fact that a criminal incident is either brought or naturally comes to the attention of the police. The investigating police complete an occurrence report which forms the basis of the reporting system. A summary explanation of how incidents are scored to translate into the number and nature of offences as reported in Catalogue 85-205 Canadian Crime Statistics.

#### Offence Classification

Statistics Canada cannot claim authorship of the classification systems utilized in the crime statistics. They are governed by the Criminal Code of Canada, and its many amendments, Federal Statutes, Provincial Statutes and Municipal By-laws. Definitions and codes for each of the offences listed in Catalogue 85-205 are provided in Appendix III of that publication.



















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